

# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

NUMBER 171.

VOLUME II.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1862.

## The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District.

William Windom,

Second District.

Ignatius Donnelly,

Third District.

County Ticket.

For County Auditor.

T. M. McCall.

For Judge of Probate.

William K. Gaston.

For Coroner.

E. Ingalls.

Legislative Ticket.

First District.

Nathaniel Mearns.

J. C. Zirkelbach.

Second District.

Albert Wolf.

Third District.

Legislative Ticket.

First District.

Nathaniel Mearns.

J. C. Zirkelbach.

Second District.

Albert Wolf.

Third District.

Legislative Ticket.

First District.

Nathaniel Mearns.

J. C. Zirkelbach.

Second District.

Albert Wolf.

Third District.

Legislative Ticket.

First District.

Nathaniel Mearns.

J. C. Zirkelbach.

Second District.

Albert Wolf.

Third District.

Legislative Ticket.

First District.

Nathaniel Mearns.

J. C. Zirkelbach.

Second District.

Albert Wolf.

Third District.

Legislative Ticket.

First District.

Nathaniel Mearns.

J. C. Zirkelbach.

Second District.

Albert Wolf.

Third District.

Legislative Ticket.

First District.

Nathaniel Mearns.

J. C. Zirkelbach.

Second District.

Albert Wolf.

Third District.

Legislative Ticket.

First District.

Nathaniel Mearns.

J. C. Zirkelbach.

Second District.

Albert Wolf.

Third District.

Legislative Ticket.

First District.

Nathaniel Mearns.

J. C. Zirkelbach.

Second District.

Albert Wolf.

Third District.

Legislative Ticket.

First District.

Nathaniel Mearns.

J. C. Zirkelbach.

## THE NEED OF A UNITED PARTY FOR THE UNION.

There are but two parties in this State, as in every other State not buried beneath the waves of secession: those who are unconditionally for the Union and who will sustain the Government in all measures necessary to put down the rebellion, without reference to the fate of slavery, and those, on the other hand, who are for the preservation of the Union only upon condition that slavery can be preserved in its old ascendancy with it. One party is for the Union; the other party is for slavery to the Union. All other political issues are dead or suspended before these two, and upon these two antagonistic issues, which the progress of the war has developed, and the predominance of one or the other of which involves the fate of free government in this continent, the opposite parties now battling for ascendancy in this State, are distinctly organized. It matters little what they are called, though it may seem proper that the designation of Republican should be continued that organization which having been identified with the triumph of free principles at the ballot box and the establishment of constitutional restraints upon the extension of slavery, is now united with many of its old opponents in contending against the armed hosts of the slave power for the existence of free institutions on this continent, and it is equally fitting that the Democratic party, which, for thirty years past, has sought only the aggrandizement of the slave power, should beneath its name to the torch, which is organized solely to conserve the interests and promulgate the social and political heresies of the Southern Oligarchy, at a time when that rebellion and haughty caste is arrayed in arms for the overthrow of free Government.

## ANOTHER TRANSFIGURATION.

The Pioneer, which has been laying low for some time to see how the cat would jump, is preparing for another somersault back into the Democratic ranks. Among other indications that it is in the soft stage of re-absorption, is the following allusion to the Chicago Tribune's comments on the Ohio and Indiana election returns:

The Tribune indulges its satiric instincts by putting the word "orderly" in the mouth of the name of every Democratic candidate. If that journal thinks the welfare of the Republic, or the national cause, which it shows all parties, can be advanced by applying such epithets, it may probably have reason to find out its mistake before long.

From which we understand that, in the estimation of the Pioneer, there is nothing particularly treasonable or unpatriotic in the present attitude of the Democratic party, and that it is rather suits the views of the Pioneer than otherwise. This is just what we have all along supposed.

## NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Whig acknowledges a defeat at Corinth, which it characterizes as a bloody reverse. Thirteen Union prisoners, confined in Castle Thunder, Richmond, attempted to escape a few nights since, and though they succeeded in getting out of the prison, were recaptured. The crew of the schooner Captain J. Elmore, captured by the rebels at Cedar Creek a week ago, including Captain J. Smith, reached Richmond a few days since. A resolution has passed the rebel Senate, declaring the authority exercised by provost marshals over citizens, illegal and void. The rebel army in Virginia is represented as suffering severely. The yellow fever continues to rage violently in Wilmington, N. C. Eleven hundred Union troops have landed at Jacksonville, Fla. The Enquirer indulges a communication urging upon slave owners on the border, in view of President Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation, to remove their slaves to the interior, behind the rebel army. The Enquirer also prints the comments of the Northern press on the proclamation, and also Gen. McClellan's order to the army of the Potomac.

## THE NEW PIRATE STEAMER.

Our late dispatches narrate the destruction of a number of peaceful merchant vessels, by the new pirate steamer "290" or Alabama. This vessel, it will be remembered, derives her name from the fact that she was built for the rebels by the subscriptions of "290" English merchants.

Such exhibitions of neutrality as this are not calculated to foster the kindest feelings on this side of the Atlantic towards the mercantile classes of England. It is to be hoped that the career of this piratical craft may be brought to a speedy close.

## A SPANISH MOTHER.

A Mrs. Smith, of Buffalo, N. Y., lost one of her sons in battle. She has "more sons" and in a recent letter to a friend, she says, "two other sons have gone, and I give them willingly, for my country is overthrown, I have no desire that either 'me or mine shall survive desolation.'"

The Department of the Tennessee will include Cairo, Fort Henry and Fort Douelson, northern Mississippi and the portions of Kentucky and Tennessee west of the Tennessee river, and according to the official order just issued, Major Gen. Grant is assigned to the command of the Department of the Tennessee.

The arrivals of Africans at Washington, from Virginia, for the last two or three weeks have averaged about thirty a day.

## LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

Those who never call their political opponents by any other name than "abolitionists" don't relish being denominated Tories. But the name exactly describes them. They are opposing the Union party and giving aid and comfort to the enemy, just as the Tories did in the revolution. They are doing for the Confederates what the old Tories did for the British.

Gov. Salomon obtained during his recent visit to Washington, \$140,000 from the General Government on its indebtedness to the State of Wisconsin, and also two thousand muskets to defend the frontiers in case of Indian disturbances.

The New York World of Monday has the following significant paragraph, in connection with a diagram showing the rebel fortifications around Richmond:

The apparent lull in military operations in the east may betoken more than the public is aware of. This far the plans and other contraband intelligence to the rebels, have been kept secret, and neither the clamor of the radical for a quasi cessation of hostilities until the last of January, nor the delay in forwarding recruits from the loyal States has interfered with their prosecution. Richmond is still the great cynosure of our armies. To gain possession of it is still the chief object of the movements of our armies. The withdrawal of the army of the Potomac from the York peninsula and the subsequent battles in Virginia and Maryland, have in measure drawn off the attention of the public from this rebel capital, but never for a moment have our military authorities lost sight of it. Just what has been done, or is now doing, it would not be prudent to say. It is enough to know that the cry of "On to Richmond," so disastrous fifteen months ago, may soon be on everybody's lips as the expression of congratulation over the greatest strategic triumph of modern times.

Gen. Fremont, in his speech in response to a serenade at Washington, hoped there would be no halting until he crushed the rebellion; hang the leaders, and grant amnesty to the deluded victims. Some one in the crowd inquired what they think of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. Many of the officers with whom he conversed blasphemously condemned it, saying it was damnable, and never could be enforced, but he, Fremont, responded to him, if you say you can never be conquered, and you are bound to whip us, what harm can the proclamation work. He would declare everywhere that the proclamation would do more to end the rebellion than all the battles fought.

The marriage of the King of Portugal with the Princess Pia, of Sardinia, by proxy, was celebrated at Turin on the 20th of September and great rejoicing. The new queen embarked at Genoa for Lisbon shortly after the interesting ceremonies.

Those who speak of the high prices of gold as a depreciation of the government paper or credit, should recollect that the government has a paper out (the demand notes) which is as good as gold. Manifestly then it is neither the government credit nor government paper at fault. Had the government taken bank issues, and confined the furnishing of a currency to itself, and based it on its own credit or resources, there would have been no such supas or differences in the currency of the country.

A Fort Pulaski correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writes to that journal: Under our new and able commander, Major General Mitchell, things in this department began to wear a better appearance. For a long time North-west were gradually sinking into a state of lassitude. But there a live man came up now, and we feel the influence of an active brain.

We make the following extract from an address recently issued from the Democratic Central Committee of Kings county, New York:

Upon their heads (the Republicans) we boldly charge all our present disasters—their mad chase after power has alienated the friends of the Union, by kindling the flames of civil war, forcing a large number of our fellow citizens into rebellion against the Government, and leaving behind them a vast and bloody trail of death and destruction.

A woman in Green Bay received a letter on Saturday evening, from her son, a boy of about 16 years, who was in the battle of Corinth, in which he states that he wrote the letter with rebel blood.

## More Soldier's Votes.

The 20th Regiment at Cassville, Mo., gave Hiram Price for Congress 309 majority over Thayer. The 20th gave Price 190 majority; the 31st at Davenport, 257. Camp McClellan, at Davenport, shows the following result:

Secretary of State—Jas. Wright 316, H. R. Sylvester 139.

1st District—James L. Wilson 82, J. K. Hornish 41.

2nd District—Hiram Price 43, Edward H. Thayer 38.

3rd District—Wm. B. Allison 27, D. A. Mahony 5.

4th District—J. B. Grinnell 43, H. M. Martin 8.

5th District—John A. Kasson 99, D. O. Finch 17.

6th District—A. H. Hubbard 22, J. F. Duncombe 0.

The 28th, at Camp Price, Iowa City, gave Grinnell, for Congress, 352 votes, Martin, 147. About 100 men arrived in camp too late to vote.

The Hospital at Keokuk gave a majority of 200 for the Republican State ticket.

The 25th, Mount Pleasant, gave 154 Republican majority on State ticket, and Wilson for Congress 157.

The 24th, at Camp Strong, Muscatine, gave Price, for Congress, 381 majority; the 35th, 117.—Dubuque Times, 18th.

Brigadier General Rufus King returned to Washington from his sick leave of absence, and has been ordered to Gen. McClellan for duty.

## LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

From Nashville.

Louisville, Oct. 14.—Seven gentlemen reached here from Nashville yesterday, having been robbed on the road by guerrillas of their money and everything.

To Dr. M. E. Rawson of Fremont, an indicted for copies of the Nashville Union of the 9th, which contains full accounts of the breaking up of the rebel camp of Gen. Anderson, at Lavergne.

Our loss, as far as ascertained, was four killed and seven wounded. The rebel loss was: killed, thirty; wounded, eighty; number of prisoners taken, over three hundred, including two Colonels, several Captains and Lieutenants, ordnance officers, and a squad of Sergeants and Corporals.

Many prisoners state that they are sick of the war, and quite willing to quit fighting and return home.

From Missouri.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—The troops now in this State will shortly engage in an important enterprise against the rebels. The Memphis dispatches lately arrested and sent to Alton, for sending quinine and other contraband intelligence to the rebels, have been kept secret, and neither the clamor of the radical for a quasi cessation of hostilities until the last of January, nor the delay in forwarding recruits from the loyal States has interfered with their prosecution. Richmond is still the great cynosure of our armies. To gain possession of it is still the chief object of the movements of our armies. The withdrawal of the army of the Potomac from the York peninsula and the subsequent battles in Virginia and Maryland, have in measure drawn off the attention of the public from this rebel capital, but never for a moment have our military authorities lost sight of it. Just what has been done, or is now doing, it would not be prudent to say. It is enough to know that the cry of "On to Richmond," so disastrous fifteen months ago, may soon be on everybody's lips as the expression of congratulation over the greatest strategic triumph of modern times.

Gen. Fremont, in his speech in response to a serenade at Washington, hoped there would be no halting until he crushed the rebellion; hang the leaders, and grant amnesty to the deluded victims. Some one in the crowd inquired what they think of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. Many of the officers with whom he conversed blasphemously condemned it, saying it was damnable, and never could be enforced, but he, Fremont, responded to him, if you say you can never be conquered, and you are bound to whip us, what harm can the proclamation work. He would declare everywhere that the proclamation would do more to end the rebellion than all the battles fought.

The marriage of the King of Portugal with the Princess Pia, of Sardinia, by proxy, was celebrated at Turin on the 20th of September and great rejoicing. The new queen embarked at Genoa for Lisbon shortly after the interesting ceremonies.

Those who speak of the high prices of gold as a depreciation of the government paper or credit, should recollect that the government has a paper out (the demand notes) which is as good as gold. Manifestly then it is neither the government credit nor government paper at fault. Had the government taken bank issues, and confined the furnishing of a currency to itself, and based it on its own credit or resources, there would have been no such supas or differences in the currency of the country.

A Fort Pulaski correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writes to that journal: Under our new and able commander, Major General Mitchell, things in this department began to wear a better appearance. For a long time North-west were gradually sinking into a state of lassitude. But there a live man came up now, and we feel the influence of an active brain.

We make the following extract from an address recently issued from the Democratic Central Committee of Kings county, New York:

Upon their heads (the Republicans) we boldly charge all our present disasters—their mad chase after power has alienated the friends of the Union, by kindling the flames of civil war, forcing a large number of our fellow citizens into rebellion against the Government, and leaving behind them a vast and bloody trail of death and destruction.

A woman in Green Bay received a letter on Saturday evening, from her son, a boy of about 16 years, who was in the battle of Corinth, in which he states that he wrote the letter with rebel blood.

## More Soldier's Votes.

The 20th Regiment at Cassville, Mo., gave Hiram Price for Congress 309 majority over Thayer. The 20th gave Price 190 majority; the 31st at Davenport, 257. Camp McClellan, at Davenport, shows the following result:

Secretary of State—Jas. Wright 316, H. R. Sylvester 139.

1st District—James L. Wilson 82, J. K. Hornish 41.

2nd District—Hiram Price 43, Edward H. Thayer 38.

3rd District—Wm. B. Allison 27, D. A. Mahony 5.

4th District—J. B. Grinnell 43, H. M. Martin 8.

5th District—John A. Kasson 99, D. O. Finch 17.

6th District—A. H. Hubbard 22, J. F. Duncombe 0.

The 28th, at Camp Price, Iowa City, gave Grinnell, for Congress, 352 votes, Martin, 147. About 100 men arrived in camp too late to vote.

The Hospital at Keokuk gave a majority of 200 for the Republican State ticket.

The 25th, Mount Pleasant, gave 154 Republican majority on State ticket, and Wilson for Congress 157.

The 24th, at Camp Strong, Muscatine, gave Price, for Congress, 381 majority; the 35th, 117.—Dubuque Times, 18th.

Brigadier General Rufus King returned to Washington from his sick leave of absence, and has been ordered to Gen. McClellan for duty.

## LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

The Battle at Lavergne.

General Negley's Official Report.

New York, October 20.

Headquarters S. R. Anderson's Brigade.

Gen. Forest and Gov. Harris have been rapidly concentrating a large rebel force at Lavergne, 10 miles east, with the avowed intention of assaulting Nashville. Deeming it a favorable opportunity to check this project by a sudden blow, a concerted movement was made on the night of the 6th inst. A force of 440 Col. 400 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, under command of Gen. Palmer, was sent via the Murfreesboro road, at the same time the 1,800 infantry, under Col. Miller, marched by a circuitous route to the south of Lavergne. The enemy's pickets and videttes were in great force on the road, and skirmished with our advance troops, but were unable to prevent our advance. The enemy's force, consisting of one regiment of infantry, a third of a cavalry, and three thousand cavalry, were in a position, forming their lines in anticipation of our entire force advancing on the Murfreesboro road, which was part of our object. The enemy commenced the action by opening fire with three pieces of artillery. This was soon silenced by a shell from one of our guns, exploding their ammunition chest at the moment the enemy were directing their movements against the right flank of Gen. Palmer's force.

Col. Miller's infantry, after advancing in a splendid line and delivering a well directed fire into the enemy's ranks, was followed by a skillful deployment right followed by their retreat. The Confederates held their ground for thirty minutes, and then fled in the wildest disorder, leaving 170 prisoners in our hands, among whom were two Lieutenant Colonels, a number of line officers, three pieces of artillery, ordnance and Q. M. stores, a large amount of provisions, camp equipage, personal baggage and regimental colors. Their defeat was complete. Their loss in killed and wounded was about eighty. The conduct of our officers and men was highly meritorious, and with numerous instances of individual bravery and efficiency.

A report in detail will be forwarded at the first opportunity.

Our loss was five killed, nine wounded and four missing.

(Signed) JAS. S. NEGLEY, Brigadier General.

## General Stahl's Reconnoissance.

New York, October 20.

A special dispatch has the following additional concerning Gen. Stahl's reconnoissance:

At Upperville he learned that there were rebels this side of the Shenandoah, but there was a considerable force of infantry and artillery at Millwood. Learning that a provision train was passing, he sent to him from Fairfax Court House, under an escort, had been captured at Haymarket by four hundred rebels and that their force was advancing toward Thoroughfare Gap, which he had taken the precaution to guard, he at once moved forward to meet the enemy who had pressed upon the party left at the Gap, and after a skirmish, obliged them to retire in consequence of superior numbers. Gen. Stahl coming up, he attacked the enemy and a fight ensued, in which he lost two men and had one captain wounded. The enemy were driven back through the Gap, and about eighty prisoners taken. After leaving Gainesville, he continued the pursuit to New Baltimore, whence they retreated to a considerable force at this place, and Gen. Stahl posted part of his force at New Baltimore, proceeding with the advance down close on the footsteps of flying rebels.

He captured their pickets, and then rode nearly into the town. Here he found a brigade of cavalry, a regiment of infantry, and a battery.

A skirmish took place, and after an hour or more of irregular fighting, Gen. Stahl withdrew his tired forces, and marched to Centerville.

Our loss is one killed and about ten wounded. A number of prisoners were taken, among them the father of Capt. Ball, a noted rebel cavalry officer who is known as a spy.

## Pennsylvania Election.

HARRISBURG, October 19.

Fifteen Union Congressmen, including Bailey, in the Fifteenth District, are no doubt elected. The State ticket is still doubtful.

## Rebels Captured by Gen. Stahl.

SHENANDOAH HEADQUARTERS, Fairfax Co., Oct. 18.

Gen. Stahl, with a detachment of cavalry, met a large force of rebel cavalry, and a battery of artillery near Thoroughfare Gap, and attacked them, capturing eight rebels and one ammunition caisson. Stahl is in hot pursuit of the enemy.

## DIED.

In West St. Paul, on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 14th, 1862, ELIA KORNIA, youngest child of David W. and Margaret A. Kornia, aged 1 year, 3 months and 13 days.

"Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

—Jas. Wilson, Wm. papers please copy.

## New Advertisements.

### BOARDING.

Two gentlemen can be accommodated with a very pleasant room and board at the house of David W. and Margaret A. Kornia, aged 1 year, 3 months and 13 days.

Terms reasonable. Also, a few day boarders. Robert Roberts, 27th St. and Broadway, N. Y.

### SADDLE PONY WANTED.

A pair preferred—must be young, sound, and able to stand a long ride, color, size, where to be seen, and lowest cash price, at this office.

B. R., at this office.

### JUST RECEIVED.

2,000 Sacks Ground

ALUM SALT, at

21-31 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO'S.

## A Letter from Gen. Kearney.

A MILITARY REVIEW.

Wilkes' Spirit of the Times of last week publishes the following letter of Major General Philip Kearney to O. S. Halstead, jr., of Newark, N. J., which has been made the subject of comment:

"HARRISON'S LANDING, Aug. 10th, 1862.

"DEAR PET: I thank you for your kind, long letter. You extend to me my division out of this ignoble position. With Pope's army, I would breathe again. We have no generals, McClellan is the failure I ever proclaimed him. He has been punished, just as I at once comprehended the moves of the parties. He will only get us into more troubles, more waste of blood, fighting by dribblets. He has lost the confidence of all. Nor has he a single officer about him capable of bettering us. Sumner is a 'bull' in a china shop, and a sure enough blunderer. Last his corps gratuitously at Fair Oaks. He is not now in his right place, and will be much worse. — is a small brain, ossified in a 'four company' garson on the frontier. He was not 'of us' in Mexico, but in a rear column once saw a distant flash in a guerrilla fight. His skill is a myth, a poetical version of his own part at Bull Run. For he is good in nature, but weak as water — the apparent of all this disaster for his want of generalship on the Chickahominy. — and Franklin are talented engineers, they might make good generals if they understood the value of elements in their calculations; as it is, they are dangerous failures.

When — was drunk, he had some few men drowned before Yorktown. I know of no other feat of his. Franklin's battle of West Point was a most runaway picket fight of ours. His part in the Chickahominy was unpardonable. He presented over a division, (his own), was present on that side of fire, and never interfered to prevent them from being sacrificed by dribblets, and rendered a prey to others, dating from the 4th of July, muddled in a batch of new and ordinary junior officers. Do they forget that I was appointed 2nd/3rd on the original list, that I, on the heels of Bull's Run, faced the enemy with a Jersey Brigade in advance of all others, McClellan, McDowell, et al. come genus, nearly forcing me to come back on the 'Seminary.' Do they forget back of the 'Seminary'?

My Jersey Brigade that infected with panic the retiring enemy? Has Williamsburg never come to their ears? Oh, no! I really feel aggrieved beyond endurance. Discipline becomes degradation if not wielded with justice. Patriotism cannot, amid all her sacrifices, claim that of self-respect. Her generals, victorious in the past, are not called brave men are acknowledged. Their identity in their high promotion, claims to be given up to the home I have an nearer return to the interests I have sacrificed, to my cherished wife, whose anxiety oppresses me, than I ever dreamt of in



## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

**TERMS:**  
DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$7.00 per annum; \$1.75 for three months. By mail—\$8.00 per annum; fifty cents per month, IN ADVANCE.  
TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—\$3.50 per annum; \$2 for six months; \$1 for three months; clubs of five at \$3 each.  
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, to one address, \$10.00.

[Communicated.]

## THE SIOUX WAR.

## WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT?

## THE SIOUX INDIANS.

## WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THEM?

## I.

## IS THE WAR ENDED?

## As a defensive war, it may be; as an offensive war, it is just begun.

## We hear of no more massacres in the heart of populous country—a few of the fugitives from burning and bleeding homes are returning in October to the scenes of August desolation—the approach of winter has transformed a portion of the annuity Sioux from murderers and thieves to beggars at the camp of Sibley—sixty days, with the exception of the disaster at Birch Coulee and the victory of Wood Lake, have been occupied, perhaps well employed, in the indispensable preliminary to a vigorous campaign, namely, the release of the white captives—and now comes the season is too far advanced for the effective pursuit of Little Crow to the Yanktonian villages on the headwaters of the James River; and the Eastern press takes up the cry, that the war is ended!

## It is not ended! The blood of our brethren cries to us from the ground! What the people of Minnesota demand is not that the enemy shall retire towards the Missouri, to be encamped in Teton lodges that five whites to one Indian have been slain, and while parading their plunder, to instigate another attack with tenfold numbers on the settlements of the Minnesota and the Missouri; but that the war shall now be offensive. Its first stage is happily ended—the captives are released; and that obstacle to a just retribution for the untold horrors of August being removed, now, in God's name, let the columns of vengeance move on! If the months of November, December and January are too severe for field operations, they can be made none the less available to organize a spring campaign. The Northwest utterly to reject any suggestion or overture for peace with the Sioux, until the whole accursed brood are crushed—crushed as no band of these North American Sapoys have ever been punished by military force.

## Present safety of our Minnesota frontier is not enough—even indemnity for the past is not enough—SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE is the object of the war.

## The future will say that the events of Sibley's campaign (all award high praise to officers and men for what they have accomplished in so brief a period) afford this indispensable security? The nation will be derelict, if the opportunity is lost to make another Indian war in the Northwest impossible.

## General Pope, a native of Illinois, whose name is identified with the progress of the Western frontier from Minnesota to Texas, has recognized the gravity of the situation, and proposes a series of movements, for the protection of Nebraska and Dakota Territories as well as the Minnesota border, which are adequate to the end proposed—not a particle in excess of what the emergency demands. It is proper that the people and press of Minnesota shall first be assured of this, and then, with the concurrence of our Senators and Representatives, the military authorities at Washington will readily co-operate in measures indispensable to our future security.

## II.

## THE NUMBERS AND SITUATION OF THE ENEMY.

## I anticipated in a communication to the PRESS of August 29, that "the Dakota nation, wherever scattered, would be involved in this war." This was an inference from the hostile disposition of the Missouri Sioux, as reported in 1859, by Lieut. G. K. Warren, but since August we have abundant evidence that the outbreak was largely, if not exclusively, by the instigation of Southern emissaries. Gen. Elliott, who has just returned from the execution of Gen. Pope's orders on the Missouri, reports positively to this effect, and Senator Rice, while at Hayfield, wrote, and since is accustomed to affirm, that the difficulties with the Chippewas can be traced to the machinations of Southern "rebels and traitors."

## As before stated, the area from which the Dakota nation excludes all other Indian tribes is 200,000 square miles, or five times the size of Ohio, and their total population is 30,000, or 6,000 warriors, of whom half live in the vicinity of the Black Hills, west of the Missouri river. The Minnesota Dakotas number 6,200, or 1,240 warriors. The Yanktons and Yanktonais occupy most of the territory between the western boundary of Minnesota and the Missouri river. The Yanktons number 2,880, or 576 warriors. The Yanktonais number 6,400 or 1,280 warriors, and range as far north as Devil's Lake, and seldom below the latitude of Big Stone Lake.

The Sioux (I prefer thus to style them, and not as Dakotas) who are east of the Missouri, are 15,000 in number, or 3,000 warriors; and is there a single reader so credulous, as to doubt that they are all implicated in the late massacre? A slight recapitulation of familiar events, will remove such a doubt, if it lingers in any mind.

1. The Minnesota Sioux—designated in bands as Mde-wakan-tos, Wah-pe-kuts, Wah-petons, and Sissitons—have been the chief actors in the tragedy, leading the attacks on New Ulm, Ridgely, and Abernethy.

2. Letters from Byron M. Smith, and other citizens of Dakota territory, implicate the Yanktons as engaged in the destruction of Sioux Falls City, and the murder of Judge Andison and his son. They also pillaged in the vicinity of Yankton and Fort Randall. These acts, and of the same nature, afford ample grounds for declaring all treaties with the Yanktons forfeited.

3. The Yanktonais, who infest the headwaters of the James River, and the coulees of Minnivan or Devil's Lake, have been identified as engaged in the assaults upon Fort Abernethy; and Judge Flaudrau gives good reasons for the opinion that some of them were in the battle of New Ulm. They have never been at peace with the United States; while every train from Selkirk, passing west of the Red River, is in danger from their treacherous assaults. The village of St. Joseph, near Pembina, occupied by an industrious and religious people, has been depopulated for want of the protection due by our government. American citizens, among them Mrs. Spencer, a missionary, have been killed in their houses and gardens at St. Joseph by the Yanktonais. Letters from Captain Fisk's party contained accounts of their outrages upon white traders and an Assiniboin camp, near Fort Union in August last. They are not only the scourge of the American valley of the Red River; but, hitherto, have been the terror of our neighbors at Selkirk. If ever a *casus belli* was established against a tribe of savages, then these Northern Sioux bands have amply deserved the retaliation which is in store for them.

When Gen. Pope (then Capt. Pope) visited Minnesota in 1849, his military eye selected Pembina Mountain, overlooking the (since) doomed village of St. Joseph, as an eligible site for a military post to restrain the Yanktonais from these depredations, and in his report, he pointed to the half-blood population of Pembina and Selkirk as the best possible material for an expedition against their enemies of the plains, when the chastisement of the latter became indispensable. The situation at this moment justifies his sagacity. May both suggestions now be carried into effect? A fortress on the international frontier will doubtless receive the appropriation which has been the topic of repeated memorials by the Minnesota Legislature to Congress, and if the villainous Yanktonais are not suffered to go unwhipped of justice, I hope to hear, with the first grass of 1863, that Joseph Rolette, mounted on his favorite fireaway, is gallantly charging at the head of a squadron recruited with the blessing of St. Boniface upon the Yanktonais' encampments.

4. So much for the Sioux east of the Missouri and who immediately threaten the valleys of the Big Sioux, the Upper Minnesota and the Red River of the North. As to the Teton, or the body equally numerous, who range in the vicinity of the Black Hills, I shall not repeat my former citations from Lieut. (now Brigadier General) Warren's report of 1858-9. It is sufficient to say that he represents them as implacably hostile—as determined, notwithstanding their punishment in 1855 by Gen. Harney, to seize the first opportunity to renew the war; and that, in the summer of 1857, at a grand council on the Shayenne of the Missouri (as a chief informed Lieut. Warren) their "hearts felt strong at seeing how numerous they were, and if they went to war again they would not yield so easy as they did before."

As these Teton Sioux—especially the Brules and Okandawidas—range as far South as the Platte River, threatening the Overland Route even to the South Pass, I have no doubt that they are responsible for some of the many outrages on emigrant trains in that direction, of which the newspapers give accounts. Unquestionably, the hostile demonstrations near Fort Pierre—a point on the Missouri river about 120 miles east of the Black Hills—reported in the St. Louis papers, of which intelligence was brought in September by steamers descending the Missouri, were instigated by these sullen savages of the remote plains. Still, for the present, we await the definite assurances of Teton hostility, which we possess in regard to the bands immediately west of the Minnesota frontier.

Of the 3,000 warriors whose hostility is certain, and of the 6,000 who will probably be hostile, how many have straggled back and fallen to upon Sibley's rations? Have one-fifth of our certain, or one-tenth of our probable, enemies done so? I doubt if he has received the submission of 2,000 souls, all told, or 500 warriors. If so, six-sevenths of the savages east of the Missouri, with all of whom the war is flagrant, remain to be dealt with.

## The question so vital to Minnesota and the Northwest—What will Government do with the war?—I do not propose to consider; except respectfully to ask on behalf of the Minnesota Historical Society, that any flag of truce hitherto in use on the Upper Minnesota, may be consigned to the careful hands of Lieut. Shelley to the archives of that institution. I have simply helped count the enemy, and am content to record my reasons for the

## opinion that the Sioux war is not ended—on the contrary, that it is just begun. Its conduct is in good hands. Let us hope and pray that they are not paralyzed.

## III.

## GEN. WARREN'S VIEWS OF A SIOUX CAMPAIGN.

## Before dismissing the immediate topic of the war, I hope to be excused for repeating the language of Lieutenant (now General) G. K. Warren, as expressed to Government in his Report of 1859:

"There are many inevitable causes at work," he says, "to produce a war with the Dakotas before many years."  
"The Black Hills is the great point in their territory at which to strike all the Teton Dakotas, except the Brules and Okandawidas. Here they assemble their largest force, and here I believe they would make a stand. In the event of another outbreak, a post should be established at the mouth of the Shayenne, on the north side, from which to operate continuously with troops from Fort Laramie. From both of these points wagon trails could more with ease, and supplies could be sent to the frontiers. These operations would undoubtedly bring on a battle, where the superiority of the weapons of civilized warfare would secure a victory to us. They will not, I think, permit the occupation of this ridge in the future by a determined resistance. Driven from these they must go north towards the Missouri, where a still better field to operate against them from Fort Union, and from the mouth of the Missouri, in this event it might be necessary to establish a temporary post near the Shayenne, and a most suitable and effective location is to be found near Long Lake, on the Missouri river."

"Those who may take refuge in the ravines and fastnesses along the Niobrara, or in the sand hills, could be operated against from Fort Union, and from the mouth of the Missouri, in this event it might be necessary to establish a temporary post near the Shayenne, and a most suitable and effective location is to be found near Long Lake, on the Missouri river."

"The movement of large compact columns is necessarily slow, and can easily be avoided, so that the military skill teaches the Indians to do. The war once begun should not be stopped till the power and force of the government, which is a thing in which the northern Dakotas are entirely wanting."

"I believe a vigorous course of action would be quite as humane as any other, and much more economical and effective in the end. With proper arrangements the Assiniboin and Crow Indians could be made most useful allies in a war with the northern Dakotas. I see no reason why they should not be employed against each other, and thus spare the lives of the whites."

## [TO BE CONTINUED.]

## The President and "The Press."

We suspect the men who pretend to stand by the President, and to hold his integrity and patriotism in high estimation, and yet insist that in issuing his proclamation of emancipation he yielded to "radical pressure," and acted against his real convictions of duty and policy. The proclamation makes emancipation irrevocable, limits it to the States in rebellion, and gives even to these States the opportunity to escape it by returning to their allegiance before the first of January. The President has had no regard to public opinion, in this as in all his acts. That is one of the elements that no wise ruler can safely leave out of calculation, especially in an emergency like this. The statesman who is not only at abstract theories but fully meets the wants and views of the people of Minnesota than any other paper.

## The St. Paul Weekly Press, ENLARGED AND IN QUARTO FORM.

Will contain about FORTY-FIVE columns, of reading matter, and will be published weekly, (but little space being devoted to advertisements.)

One copy one year, \$12.00  
One copy six months, \$7.00  
Three copies one year, \$30.00  
Five copies one year, \$45.00  
Seven copies one year, \$60.00  
Ten copies one year, to one address, \$75.00  
Twenty copies one year, to one address, \$120.00  
Clubs of five or more, mailed to one address, \$1.00 per copy per week—made at any time.

In clubs to separate addresses, each copy \$1.50.

The St. Paul Tri-Weekly Press, Containing all the news matter of the DAILY PRESS.

One copy one year, \$3.50  
One copy six months, \$2.00  
One copy three months, \$1.00  
Clubs of five or more, mailed to one address, \$1.00 per copy per week—made at any time.

Clubs of five or more, mailed to one address, \$1.00 per copy per week—made at any time.

Clubs of five or more, mailed to one address, \$1.00 per copy per week—made at any time.

Clubs of five or more, mailed to one address, \$1.00 per copy per week—made at any time.

Clubs of five or more, mailed to one address, \$1.00 per copy per week—made at any time.

## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

**TERMS:**  
DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$7.00 per annum; \$1.75 for three months. By mail—\$8.00 per annum; fifty cents per month, IN ADVANCE.  
TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—\$3.50 per annum; \$2 for six months; \$1 for three months; clubs of five at \$3 each.  
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, to one address, \$10.00.

[Communicated.]

## THE SIOUX WAR.

## WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT?

## THE SIOUX INDIANS.

## WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THEM?

## I.

## IS THE WAR ENDED?

## As a defensive war, it may be; as an offensive war, it is just begun.

## We hear of no more massacres in the heart of populous country—a few of the fugitives from burning and bleeding homes are returning in October to the scenes of August desolation—the approach of winter has transformed a portion of the annuity Sioux from murderers and thieves to beggars at the camp of Sibley—sixty days, with the exception of the disaster at Birch Coulee and the victory of Wood Lake, have been occupied, perhaps well employed, in the indispensable preliminary to a vigorous campaign, namely, the release of the white captives—and now comes the season is too far advanced for the effective pursuit of Little Crow to the Yanktonian villages on the headwaters of the James River; and the Eastern press takes up the cry, that the war is ended!

## It is not ended! The blood of our brethren cries to us from the ground! What the people of Minnesota demand is not that the enemy shall retire towards the Missouri, to be encamped in Teton lodges that five whites to one Indian have been slain, and while parading their plunder, to instigate another attack with tenfold numbers on the settlements of the Minnesota and the Missouri; but that the war shall now be offensive. Its first stage is happily ended—the captives are released; and that obstacle to a just retribution for the untold horrors of August being removed, now, in God's name, let the columns of vengeance move on! If the months of November, December and January are too severe for field operations, they can be made none the less available to organize a spring campaign. The Northwest utterly to reject any suggestion or overture for peace with the Sioux, until the whole accursed brood are crushed—crushed as no band of these North American Sapoys have ever been punished by military force.

## Present safety of our Minnesota frontier is not enough—even indemnity for the past is not enough—SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE is the object of the war.

## The future will say that the events of Sibley's campaign (all award high praise to officers and men for what they have accomplished in so brief a period) afford this indispensable security? The nation will be derelict, if the opportunity is lost to make another Indian war in the Northwest impossible.

## General Pope, a native of Illinois, whose name is identified with the progress of the Western frontier from Minnesota to Texas, has recognized the gravity of the situation, and proposes a series of movements, for the protection of Nebraska and Dakota Territories as well as the Minnesota border, which are adequate to the end proposed—not a particle in excess of what the emergency demands. It is proper that the people and press of Minnesota shall first be assured of this, and then, with the concurrence of our Senators and Representatives, the military authorities at Washington will readily co-operate in measures indispensable to our future security.

## II.

## THE NUMBERS AND SITUATION OF THE ENEMY.

## I anticipated in a communication to the PRESS of August 29, that "the Dakota nation, wherever scattered, would be involved in this war." This was an inference from the hostile disposition of the Missouri Sioux, as reported in 1859, by Lieut. G. K. Warren, but since August we have abundant evidence that the outbreak was largely, if not exclusively, by the instigation of Southern emissaries. Gen. Elliott, who has just returned from the execution of Gen. Pope's orders on the Missouri, reports positively to this effect, and Senator Rice, while at Hayfield, wrote, and since is accustomed to affirm, that the difficulties with the Chippewas can be traced to the machinations of Southern "rebels and traitors."

## As before stated, the area from which the Dakota nation excludes all other Indian tribes is 200,000 square miles, or five times the size of Ohio, and their total population is 30,000, or 6,000 warriors, of whom half live in the vicinity of the Black Hills, west of the Missouri river. The Minnesota Dakotas number 6,200, or 1,240 warriors. The Yanktons and Yanktonais occupy most of the territory between the western boundary of Minnesota and the Missouri river. The Yanktons number 2,880, or 576 warriors. The Yanktonais number 6,400 or 1,280 warriors, and range as far north as Devil's Lake, and seldom below the latitude of Big Stone Lake.

The Sioux (I prefer thus to style them, and not as Dakotas) who are east of the Missouri, are 15,000 in number, or 3,000 warriors; and is there a single reader so credulous, as to doubt that they are all implicated in the late massacre? A slight recapitulation of familiar events, will remove such a doubt, if it lingers in any mind.

1. The Minnesota Sioux—designated in bands as Mde-wakan-tos, Wah-pe-kuts, Wah-petons, and Sissitons—have been the chief actors in the tragedy, leading the attacks on New Ulm, Ridgely, and Abernethy.

2. Letters from Byron M. Smith, and other citizens of Dakota territory, implicate the Yanktons as engaged in the destruction of Sioux Falls City, and the murder of Judge Andison and his son. They also pillaged in the vicinity of Yankton and Fort Randall. These acts, and of the same nature, afford ample grounds for declaring all treaties with the Yanktons forfeited.

3. The Yanktonais, who infest the headwaters of the James River, and the coulees of Minnivan or Devil's Lake, have been identified as engaged in the assaults upon Fort Abernethy; and Judge Flaudrau gives good reasons for the opinion that some of them were in the battle of New Ulm. They have never been at peace with the United States; while every train from Selkirk, passing west of the Red River, is in danger from their treacherous assaults. The village of St. Joseph, near Pembina, occupied by an industrious and religious people, has been depopulated for want of the protection due by our government. American citizens, among them Mrs. Spencer, a missionary, have been killed in their houses and gardens at St. Joseph by the Yanktonais. Letters from Captain Fisk's party contained accounts of their outrages upon white traders and an Assiniboin camp, near Fort Union in August last. They are not only the scourge of the American valley of the Red River; but, hitherto, have been the terror of our neighbors at Selkirk. If ever a *casus belli* was established against a tribe of savages, then these Northern Sioux bands have amply deserved the retaliation which is in store for them.

When Gen. Pope (then Capt. Pope) visited Minnesota in 1849, his military eye selected Pembina Mountain, overlooking the (since) doomed village of St. Joseph, as an eligible site for a military post to restrain the Yanktonais from these depredations, and in his report, he pointed to the half-blood population of Pembina and Selkirk as the best possible material for an expedition against their enemies of the plains, when the chastisement of the latter became indispensable. The situation at this moment justifies his sagacity. May both suggestions now be carried into effect? A fortress on the international frontier will doubtless receive the appropriation which has been the topic of repeated memorials by the Minnesota Legislature to Congress, and if the villainous Yanktonais are not suffered to go unwhipped of justice, I hope to hear, with the first grass of 1863, that Joseph Rolette, mounted on his favorite fireaway, is gallantly charging at the head of a squadron recruited with the blessing of St. Boniface upon the Yanktonais' encampments.

4. So much for the Sioux east of the Missouri and who immediately threaten the valleys of the Big Sioux, the Upper Minnesota and the Red River of the North. As to the Teton, or the body equally numerous, who range in the vicinity of the Black Hills, I shall not repeat my former citations from Lieut. (now Brigadier General) Warren's report of 1858-9. It is sufficient to say that he represents them as implacably hostile—as determined, notwithstanding their punishment in 1855 by Gen. Harney, to seize the first opportunity to renew the war; and that, in the summer of 1857, at a grand council on the Shayenne of the Missouri (as a chief informed Lieut. Warren) their "hearts felt strong at seeing how numerous they were, and if they went to war again they would not yield so easy as they did before."

As these Teton Sioux—especially the Brules and Okandawidas—range as far South as the Platte River, threatening the Overland Route even to the South Pass, I have no doubt that they are responsible for some of the many outrages on emigrant trains in that direction, of which the newspapers give accounts. Unquestionably, the hostile demonstrations near Fort Pierre—a point on the Missouri river about 120 miles east of the Black Hills—reported in the St. Louis papers, of which intelligence was brought in September by steamers descending the Missouri, were instigated by these sullen savages of the remote plains. Still, for the present, we await the definite assurances of Teton hostility, which we possess in regard to the bands immediately west of the Minnesota frontier.

Of the 3,000 warriors whose hostility is certain, and of the 6,000 who will probably be hostile, how many have straggled back and fallen to upon Sibley's rations? Have one-fifth of our certain, or one-tenth of our probable, enemies done so? I doubt if he has received the submission of 2,000 souls, all told, or 500 warriors. If so, six-sevenths of the savages east of the Missouri, with all of whom the war is flagrant, remain to be dealt with.

## The question so vital to Minnesota and the Northwest—What will Government do with the war?—I do not propose to consider; except respectfully to ask on behalf of the Minnesota Historical Society, that any flag of truce hitherto in use on the Upper Minnesota, may be consigned to the careful hands of Lieut. Shelley to the archives of that institution. I have simply helped count the enemy, and am content to record my reasons for the

## opinion that the Sioux war is not ended—on the contrary, that it is just begun. Its conduct is in good hands. Let us hope and pray that they are not paralyzed.

## III.

## GEN. WARREN'S VIEWS OF A SIOUX CAMPAIGN.

## Before dismissing the immediate topic of the war, I hope to be excused for repeating the language of Lieutenant (now General) G. K. Warren, as expressed to Government in his Report of 1859:

"There are many inevitable causes at work," he says, "to produce a war with the Dakotas before many years."  
"The Black Hills is the great point in their territory at which to strike all the Teton Dakotas, except the Brules and Okandawidas. Here they assemble their largest force, and here I believe they would make a stand. In the event of another outbreak, a post should be established at the mouth of the Shayenne, on the north side, from which to operate continuously with troops from Fort Laramie. From both of these points wagon trails could more with ease, and supplies could be sent to the frontiers. These operations would undoubtedly bring on a battle, where the superiority of the weapons of civilized warfare would secure a victory to us. They will not, I think, permit the occupation of this ridge in the future by a determined resistance. Driven from these they must go north towards the Missouri, where a still better field to operate against them from Fort Union, and from the mouth of the Missouri, in this event it might be necessary to establish a temporary post near the Shayenne, and a most suitable and effective location is to be found near Long Lake, on the Missouri river."

"Those who may take refuge in the ravines and fastnesses along the Niobrara, or in the sand hills, could be operated against from Fort Union, and from the mouth of the Missouri, in this event it might be necessary to establish a temporary post near the Shayenne, and a most suitable and effective location is to be found near Long Lake, on the Missouri river."

"The movement of large compact columns is necessarily slow, and can easily be avoided, so that the military skill teaches the Indians to do. The war once begun should not be stopped till the power and force of the government, which is a thing in which the northern Dakotas are entirely wanting."

"I believe a vigorous course of action would be quite as humane as any other, and much more economical and effective in the end. With proper arrangements the Assiniboin and Crow Indians could be made most useful allies in a war with the northern Dakotas. I see no reason why they should not be employed against each other, and thus spare the lives of the whites."

## [TO BE CONTINUED.]

## The President and "The Press."

We suspect the men who pretend to stand by the President, and to hold his integrity and patriotism in high estimation, and yet insist that in issuing his proclamation of emancipation he yielded to "radical pressure," and acted against his real convictions of duty and policy. The proclamation makes emancipation irrevocable, limits it to the States in rebellion, and gives even to these States the opportunity to escape it by returning to their allegiance before the first of January. The President has had no regard to public opinion, in this as in all his acts. That is one of the elements that no wise ruler can safely leave out of calculation, especially in an emergency like this. The statesman who is not only at abstract theories but fully meets the wants and views of the people of Minnesota than any other paper.

## The St. Paul Weekly Press, ENLARGED AND IN QUARTO FORM.

Will contain about FORTY-FIVE columns, of reading matter, and will be published weekly, (but little space being devoted to advertisements.)

One copy one year, \$12.00  
One copy six months, \$7.00  
Three copies one year, \$30.00  
Five copies one year, \$45.00  
Seven copies one year, \$60.00  
Ten copies one year, to one address, \$75.00  
Twenty copies one year, to one address, \$120.00  
Clubs of five or more, mailed to one address, \$1.00 per copy per week—made at any time.

In clubs to separate addresses, each copy \$1.50.

The St. Paul Tri-Weekly Press, Containing all the news matter of the DAILY PRESS.

One copy one year, \$3.50  
One copy six months, \$2.00  
One copy three months, \$1.00  
Clubs of five or more, mailed to one address, \$1.00 per copy per week—made at any time.

Clubs of five or more, mailed to one address, \$1.00 per copy per week—made at any time.

Clubs of five or more, mailed to one address, \$1.00 per copy per week—made at any time.

Clubs of five or more, mailed to one address, \$1.00 per copy per week—made at any time.

Clubs of five or more, mailed to one address, \$1.00 per copy per week—made at any time.

Clubs of five or more, mailed to one address, \$1.00 per copy per week—made at any time.

Clubs of five or more, mailed to one address, \$1.00 per copy per week—made at any time.

Clubs of five or more, mailed to one address, \$1.00 per copy per week—made at any time.

Clubs of five or more, mailed to one address, \$1.00 per copy per week—made at any time.

Clubs of five or more, mailed to one address, \$1.00 per copy per week—made at any time.

Clubs of five or more, mailed to one address, \$1.00 per copy per week—made at any time.

Clubs of five or more, mailed to one address, \$1.00 per copy per week—made at any time.

## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

**TERMS:**  
DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$7.00 per annum; \$1.75 for three months. By mail—\$8.00 per annum; fifty cents per month, IN ADVANCE.  
TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—\$3.50 per annum; \$2 for six months; \$1 for three months; clubs of five at \$3 each.  
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, to one address, \$10.00.

[Communicated.]

## THE SIOUX WAR.

## WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT?

## THE SIOUX INDIANS.

## WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THEM?

## I.

## IS THE WAR ENDED?

## As a defensive war, it may be; as an offensive war, it is just begun.

## We hear of no more massacres in the heart of populous country—a few of the fugitives from burning and bleeding homes are returning in October to the scenes of August desolation—the approach of winter has transformed a portion of the annuity Sioux from murderers and thieves to beggars at the camp of Sibley—sixty days, with the exception of the disaster at Birch Coulee and the victory of Wood Lake, have been occupied, perhaps well employed, in the indispensable preliminary to a vigorous campaign, namely, the release of the white captives—and now comes the season is too far advanced for the effective pursuit of Little Crow to the Yanktonian villages on the headwaters of the James River; and the Eastern press takes up the cry, that the war is ended!

## It is not ended! The blood of our brethren cries to us from the ground! What the people of Minnesota demand is not that the enemy shall retire towards the Missouri, to be encamped in Teton lodges that five whites to one Indian have been slain, and while parading their plunder, to instigate another attack with tenfold numbers on the settlements of the Minnesota and the Missouri; but that the war shall now be offensive. Its first stage is happily ended—the captives are released; and that obstacle to a just retribution for the untold horrors of August being removed, now, in God's name, let the columns of vengeance move on! If the months of November, December and January are too severe for field operations, they can be made none the less available to organize a spring campaign. The Northwest utterly to reject any suggestion or overture for peace with the Sioux, until the whole accursed brood are crushed—crushed as no band of these North American Sapoys have ever been punished by military force.

## Present safety of our Minnesota frontier is not enough—even indemnity for the past is not enough—SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE is the object of the war.

## The future will say that the events of Sibley's campaign (all award high praise to officers and men for what they have accomplished in so brief a period) afford this indispensable security? The nation will be derelict, if the opportunity is lost to make another Indian war in the Northwest impossible.

## General Pope, a native of Illinois, whose name is identified with the progress of the Western frontier from Minnesota to Texas, has recognized the gravity of the situation, and proposes a series of movements, for the protection of Nebraska and Dakota Territories as well as the Minnesota border, which are adequate to the end proposed—not a particle in excess of what the emergency demands. It is















## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$7.00 per annum; \$1.75 for three months. By mail—\$6.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, invariably in advance.

THE WEEKLY PRESS—\$3.50 per annum; \$2 for six months; \$1 for three months; clubs of five at \$15 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$1.00; six copies, \$2.00; eight copies, \$2.00; ten copies, to one address, \$10.00.

(Continued.)

THE SIOUX WAR.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT?

THE SIOUX INDIANS.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THEM?

IV.

THE REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS FROM THE STATE.

The prosecution of the Sioux war, with the vigor and results indicated by Gen. Warren, and proposed by Gen. Pope, will concentrate a military force, ample to subjugate any policy toward the Indian tribes of the Northwest, which the government should adopt. An indecisive campaign, or a campaign prematurely closed, will only restore the condition of the frontier which preceded and induced the late massacre, thus which no greater calamity could befall Minnesota.

Let the people of Eastern States, once for all, be informed, that the reappearance of the Sioux Indians in the scenes of their deonticomic, will be the signal of unmitigated homicide. A wolf's life would be more secure than that of a Sioux Indian. Neither society or law has any restraint which could be enforced upon a husband and father, whose wife and little ones have been the victims of outrages, compared with which murder is mercy. No longer, here in Minnesota, have we the heart to taunt England for the stern justice, which led the murderous Sepoy, in a mist of blood, from the cannon's mouth.

And will a Government, over which presides Lincoln—a son of the "Dark and Bloody Ground"—and a citizen of Illinois—and which comprises Chase of Ohio, Smith of Indiana, Bates of Missouri, and such associates as Stanton and Halleck—can such rulers, all representative men of the West, do the work of the Lord negligently? The thought is inadmissible. What Washington did for the authors of Wyoming, when Sullivan swept the Iroquois villages with fire and sword—the boon of Mad Anthony Wayne to the Ohio frontier of 1793—the relentless blow of Harny in Oregon—such, under the lead of Pope or Rice, must be, will be, the chronicle of retribution to the Sioux assassins, even if their rampages are pursued with shot and shell to the Rocky Mountains.

While, simultaneously with such a visitation upon our savage foe, will ascend a voice, which no representative of Minnesota or the Northwest, can withstand—the voice of a people demanding the removal of the Indians from the State, whose soil they have polluted, and whose history has been arrested by their hellish atrocities for a full generation.

The two questions are inseparably associated—What will Government do with the war? and what will Government do with the Indians?

The first question has been considered cursorily—the last will be discussed in more detail.

1. In the first place, the Sioux war has relieved the Government from all treaty obligations. Every bit of such parchment is shivered to ashes in the fire kindled by the savages themselves. **FORGIVENESS** is the word, well spoken by Governor Ramsey in his late message, and by Senator Wilkinson in a letter of October 7th, to Hon. G. C. Cleveland. The Winnebagoes, as is now ascertained, are parties to crimes which would a similar forfeiture; and even the Chippewas, by overt acts instigated by Hole in the Day, stand at the mercy of the Government. This is presented a clean sheet—*tabula rasa*—on which the Government can write two words—Punishment and Expulsion!

2. Minnesota, when urging the perpetual exile of the Indians, as our only indemnity for the past and security for the future, asks no more than has been done in behalf of other States. Since 1820 the policy of Indian removals has been firmly established. The exodus of the Cherokees from Georgia was the initial measure—Ohio next insisted upon the removal of the Wyandots—Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and other States were in turn relieved of their Indian population—and the only question, considered in any case, was, whether the civilization and material welfare of the State entitled to the relief. No such appeal was ever presented at the doors of Congress or the Executive Darcas, as is now uttered, trumpet-tongued, in behalf of our sorry-smitten State. Indeed, we might rest the whole question upon the commanding attitude of Wisconsin, not only in the production of wealth, but as the avenue of an international commerce which promises to be confidential in its scope—but we prefer the simpler appeal to the impulses of our common humanity. We unite—men, women, and children—in an earnest petition, that the nation will cast out these devils, from whom none more devilish were exorcised by our Savior in old Judea—our prayer ascends to Him, who drove out the Heathen before the pioneers of Palestine, that He will incline the hearts of our

ruled to save this beautiful State from the barbarization which any restoration of the Indians—to their former reservations—must inevitably entail. These considerations will surely be more persuasive than to assert exclusively our rights of sovereignty in this vital matter.

3. It is a libel upon those of our citizens who have hitherto been engaged in the fur and Indian trade, to assert that any considerable body of them desire a restoration of our old Territorial relations with the Indians. The community has outgrown such infamy of trade. What are the official prerequisites or commercial profits of the system, which now lies in disastrous ruin, compared with the destruction in a single year of a million bushels of grain, the dispersion or sacrifice of thousands of domestic animals, the losses by incendiary fires, and the illimitable catalogue of personal risks and privations—passing over the bloody record of assassination? One year's emigration and one year's additional production, when the last retreating savage has crossed the border, will compensate for a decade of pecuniary advantages resulting from Indian administration or traffic; while who shall estimate the advance in the interests of education and morality, when the polluted stream of Indian intercourse shall be forever turned aside from our midst?

4. I assume, therefore, that we have a complete unity of public opinion in favor of the total expulsion of the Sioux and Winnebagoes from the State; but, candor requires the admission, that a policy less extreme in regard to the Chippewas is urged by many intelligent and patriotic citizens. It is said, that the country around the remote sources of the Mississippi will never be available for civilized settlement any more than the Adirondack region of Northern New York has hitherto been; while the fields of wild rice and the abundance of fish and water-fowl would make it a very suitable reservation of the whole Ojibwa nation, wherever scattered; and that, in the revision of treaties, for which Commissioners have been appointed, new regulations of a stringent nature might effectually relieve the settlers of Northern Minnesota from all annoyance.

At a later stage of the present discussion, this branch of the subject—the disposition of the Chippewas—will be resumed.

But as to the Sioux and Winnebagoes, let there be no question. As to them, the doom of exile must neither be suspended or revoked. If other agencies fail, the people of Minnesota will execute it.

I proceed to the supplementary, but important inquiry—Where shall these Indians go?

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

POLK VS. DOUGLASS.

OCEANOGRAPHY.

Editors of the Press:

Under the above heading, and over the signature of "R.," you published in your issue of the 16th inst., a communication, which does injustice to the Republican, and to the Union Conventions, of the Ashtland, Burnett, Douglas, La Pointe, and Polk Assembly District, as well as to the respective Central Committees thereof. Your correspondent makes an effort to convey to the people of the upper counties, who read your paper, the impression that those counties were not properly notified of the nominating Conventions. This is a mistake and if it were true, those Committees are not at fault.

The Union Convention convened at this place September 27th, 1892, by virtue of a call from the Union Assembly District Committee, which call was published in three successive weeks, and copies thereof cut out, enclosed in letter envelopes, and directed and mailed to prominent citizens of each of the lake counties, immediately after its first issue. This Convention put in nomination for the Assembly, Henry D. Barrow, of St. Croix Falls, a good and faithful local man. The call for the Republican Convention was signed by the Chairman of the Republican Assembly District Committee, was published in the same paper three or four weeks, and copies sent as in case of the other call. Timely letters were also written to citizens of the Northern counties. This Republican Convention met in pursuance of said call, October 15th, 1892, at St. Croix Falls, where the previous Republican Conventions had convened, and by a unanimous vote also made Judge Barrow its nominee. Such are the facts.

In concluding, justice requires me to add that your correspondent, "R.," is known here, he having addressed letters to citizens of this county, containing language and assertions identical with his communication to you. He has also asked "strait" Democrats of this county support to him as a "Democrat" for the Legislature. Upon this *bugle* of no representation from the counties above, he hopes to get votes enough there, from the Republicans and Union men, to elect himself.

Yours Truly,

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR \$750.

A charming residence in White Addition, built by the owner for his own use, with every comfort and convenience—well of pure water, stable and outbuildings, and a yard with shrubbery and gravel walks.

The house is not a mere shell or balloon, but built to resist the cold of our winters and the heat of our summers, and is located in an airy and cheerful neighborhood.

St. Paul, June 25, 1892.

HENRY MCKENNEY.

Dexter to Real Estate.

TWENTY ACRE TRACT.

Twenty acres desirable land, half an hour's drive from the Steamboat Landing in St. Paul.

St. Paul, July 18, 1892.

HENRY MCKENNEY.

Dexter to Real Estate.

## Florida and Texas for Free Labor.

From the New York Times:

It has been proposed to send an expedition to Texas sufficiently powerful to hold that State, and then to colonize it with free labor for the production of cotton. A similar project has been suggested for Florida. Both deserve the earnest, prompt and practical attention of the Government. They involve consequences of very permanent importance, as well as possess the highest value as immediate strategic movements.

If Florida, by its climate, soil and productions, and its adjacency to the dense slave populations of the cotton States, is peculiarly fitted to be the home of the emancipated African laborers, so the great State of Texas stands out in far grander proportions as a place on which free labor, whether white or black, shall overturn the theories of Southern planters and kindred economists in the North and in Europe.

Latter have held that cotton, sugar and rice cannot be produced in the quantities demanded by present civilization without resort to black labor, which alone can endure the torrid heats and minimum atmosphere of the tropics, and where these staples are produced. And black labor, they have assumed, will not voluntarily meet the wants of the negroes, they contend, will only work on compulsion.

Whether this latter assumption is true remains to be seen. Florida is as well adapted to the experiment. As to the other hypothesis, while white labor will not prosper in a climate fierce enough for cotton and sugar, and cannot be depended on for the production of these great staples, we know it is false. Texas is a present and living example of the fact, and we rejoice to hear that the subject is agitated of leading immediate National aid to the cultivation of cotton on a large scale in that State.

No Government bounties are needed for this purpose. No Government aid in furnishing farms, implements or labor, should be thought of. Schemes contemplating such support by the Government are born of fraud and speculation. All that is required of the Government is that which is already its duty—the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and the law in Texas, and the free labor of every free laborer, be he white or black, shall be protected in his person, property and avocation, while he grows cotton or other crops, in Texas, and prepares the same for market.

Texas is an empire in itself. It stretches north and south through ten degrees of latitude, say seven hundred miles, by a breadth of over four hundred miles, and covers an area of 300,000,000 acres of land. It is larger than the empire of France with its 35,000,000 of population; it is five times as large as the New England States. It is six times as large as the great State of Pennsylvania. It has every climate known to the United States, and almost every product. It grows near the Gulf the best of sea island cotton—on its river bottoms, sugar cane, all the great staples of Louisiana. It has the staple cotton of commerce—everywhere, corn, wheat and potatoes. Its natural pasture lands, extending from the western Gulf Coast toward Arizona, and thence northward, cover already millions of acres of land, and almost without cost, cattle and sheep to supply the wants of the population of the United States in all time.

And while this stretching through all the zones and yielding all the staples of Southern commerce, as well as all cereals and fruits. Texas at the same time is the most healthy country in the world. Negro slavery is the only blot on its fair name. This industrial curse has kept the migration of the Northern States and Europe away, and left Texas to waste its resources in solitude. Yet not even this, it is known, that the rare and beautiful pastoral lands in Western Texas have been invaded by a large number of Northern men, Germans and some French to the extent, perhaps, of 50,000 altogether, and this State has become a great cultivating cotton in small patches, raising sheep, building factories, planting vineyards, making wine, and trading with the Northern States of Mexico, from which they get back in small silver in exchange for their products.

This portion of the population of Texas is loyal, though now overawed by treason. Its labor is free—few slaves exist in their midst. Yet they grow large quantities of cotton and are only limited in their crops of this staple by the lack of facility for getting it to market.

As Western Texas, so might nearly the whole of that State become a great and abundant compared with the population as to be at this time almost valueless. I could be bought to-day in any quantities for two shillings up to \$250 per acre, and of which would not \$100 per acre at its present price. Texas alone is capable, by the proper application of free labor, (and free labor cheerfully and successfully works there,) producing more cotton annually than the States exported by the aid of its four million slaves.

The question is, will the Government send a force into Texas sufficient to disperse the rebel powers there, and protect the free labor that will gladly go thither to engage in the growth of cotton? No large army will be needed. Let the Mississippi River be opened and properly patrolled by gunboats, and Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas will be utterly helpless. A disciplined army of 30,000 men would, in three months, clear out all the rebels in arms west of the Mississippi River, and hold the finest cotton and sugar region upon earth open to the immediate operation of free labor. With the incentive of present high prices, there would be instant occupancy of this inviting field; and in a few years' time, an industries, free and loyal population would hold the greater part of its area and all of its strong places, and make treason odious as it would have become insignificant and unprofitable.

If flour cannot be had for less than \$42 per barrel in Georgia, and \$52 in Mississippi now, just after the wheat harvest, what will be the condition of things in those States and other Southern States during the next twelve months, supposing the rebellion to continue? Can any one think that the rights of property will be respected at all? Will not robbery and anarchy run wild through the land?

In Cuba upwards of 500 miles of railway are open; in Brazil 400 miles in Chili 425 miles; in Peru 40 miles; in Venezuela 53 miles; and in New Granada 50 miles.

## Miscellaneous.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S

Express Freight Line.

GREAT WESTERN, N.Y. CENTRAL

AND CONNECTING ROADS.

TO AND FROM

EAST AND WEST.

CONTROLLED AND OPERATED

By the Roads forming the line, to which transportation of Shippers is invited.

FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS, THIS

ROUTE OFFERS UNEQUALLED FACILITIES

AS REGARDS TIME, RATE, AND SERVICE.

CARRIAGES, TIME, RATE, AND SERVICE.

FREIGHT FORWARDED AT THE LOWEST

RATES AND WITH DISPATCH.

IN THE SHIPMENT OF GOODS BY RAIL, ALL INSURANCE IS SAVED.

MARK PACKAGES "G. W. R."

Three Express Passenger Trains leave Chicago and Detroit daily for Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Me., and St. Louis, Mo., via the Great Western Railway.

TICKETS VIA GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY FOR SALE IN ALL TICKET OFFICES.

GENERAL FREIGHT AND TICKET OFFICES.

273 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

E. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

J. H. Y. BELL, Agent.

## Miscellaneous.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER.

SAINT PAUL, June 21st, 1892.

Interest coupons upon Minnesota State bonds, due July 1st, 1892, will be paid at the banking house of H. W. Palmer, No. 110 Broadway, New York.

CHARLES SCHEFFER, State Treasurer.

PALMER'S PURE

VINEGAR.

This is the kind of Vinegar that should be used by all housekeepers for

PICKLES

AND THE TABLE.

It is warranted pure and wholesome, and to give perfect satisfaction wherever used. Try it.

AND YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER.

For sale at our works on Sibley street, and by all grocers who have an eye to keeping.

CHOICE GOODS FOR SALE.

C. C. LEWIS &amp; CO.

MAGNETIC

Tack Hammers.

If you don't want to mash your fingers, use one of these for 25 cents.

E. &amp; H. Y. BELL.

Coffee is high. Buy a patent Coffee Strainer; it cleans the coffee, and saves one third.

E. &amp; H. Y. BELL.

Patent filters. Will lift everything out of the coffee, without burning your fingers.

E. &amp; H. Y. BELL.

Agents wanted to canvass the State for the above articles. A smart agent can make \$100 per month. For particulars, address, enclosing stamp, to

E. &amp; H. Y. BELL.

Sole Agents for Minnesota.

St. Paul, July 1st, 1892.

HOUSE FOR RENT.

A small house with five rooms, and a good cellar, for rent on easy terms to a good tenant.

LOCATION CENTRAL.

Inquire at this office.

HENRY'S PATENT REPEATING

RIFLE.

Get the Best.

The Longest Range, the Greatest Accuracy and the Highest of Fire.

Of any Gun yet Produced.

THIRTY SHOTS PER MINUTE.

Two Men Equal to One Full Company!

George D. Prentiss, in the Louisville Journal of July 1st, says:

THIRTY SHOTS PER MINUTE—HENRY'S PATENT REPEATING RIFLE—This new rifle is the best yet invented. It is the most powerful weapon of its size ever produced, of great accuracy, and is so simple in its construction that there is no liability of its getting out of order.

Fifteen charges can be fired without reloading, and it can be fired in less than ten seconds, and it is so simple in its construction that there is no liability of its getting out of order.

The size now made is 14-10 inch bore, 24 inch barrel, and carries a conical ball 22 lbs. in weight. The penetration at 100 yards is 12 inches; at 200 yards 8 inches; at 300 yards 4 inches; and at 400 yards 2 inches.

A man armed with one of these rifles can load and discharge one shot every two seconds, so that he is equal to a company every two minutes; and he can carry a full magazine, a bright eye, a good ear, and a division every two hours.—Louisville Journal, July 1st.

The undersigned is now receiving orders and supplying the above arms and ammunition.

A. J. VAN VOHRES.

Sole Agent for the State, St. Paul, Minnesota.

0-10-1m

NOW IS THE TIME.

AND AT THE

"The Cheap Cash Store."

IS THE PLACE TO FIND BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS.

We have a LARGE STOCK purchased before the RISE, and our customers can buy them at LESS than the same Goods are worth in New York.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

SMITH &amp; TAYLOR'S,

CHIEF CASH STORE, NEXT TO EXPRESS

OFFICE, THIRD-ST., ST. PAUL, MINN.







## THE CITY.

**WHAT.**—The market did not vary materially yesterday. It was held pretty firm at about sixty-five cents.

**FIRE.**—A shanty near Cobb's mill, at the upper levee, took fire and was consumed yesterday forenoon.

**MR. WHITE.**—On Third street, is a dealer in boots and shoes, who offers great inducements to his customers to continue to trade with him.

**RAILROAD SCRIP.**—The Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company have issued some small scrip, printed on stout paper, in red ink, for their own convenience, which is being readily taken by our business men and citizens throughout the city.

**DOWN BOATS.**—The down boat this morning at nine o'clock for La Crosse, is the favorite steamer McLellan.

The evening boat is the War Eagle for Prairie du Chien and Dunlap, at seven o'clock.

The friends of Rev. E. Eggleston of the Jackson street Church called on him last Monday evening and presented him with an elegant overcoat lined and trimmed with fur, with cap, gloves, and overshoes to match. The presentation speech was made by Judge Crowell. It was a delightful surprise party, and passed off delightfully.

**WAR CLAIMS.**—The Board of Auditors elected by the late Legislature for the adjustment of claims against the State arising out of expenditures for the Indian war, convened in this city yesterday. They are just now engaged in forming proper rules for their guidance, and in two or three days will be prepared to hear and pass upon the thousand and one claims that will be presented for adjustment.

**DISTRICT COURT.**—Affairs at the Court House are going on most swimmingly. The calendar contains a jumble over one hundred causes for trial, and already about seventy have been disposed of by discontinuance, dismissal, or reference.

It is thought that the civil business will all be disposed of this week, and the criminal calendar cannot take more than a week longer. This will be the shortest term of court known in this county for a number of years, and yet all the business will be properly disposed of. The tax-payers won't find any fault about it.

The fall of the front of the brick store, four doors above the Merchant's Hotel, yesterday, occupied by A. I. Bidwell, for the sale of hats, caps, jewelry, etc., is said by the knowing ones to have been caused on account of his selling his goods at a low price. Sales are still continued at the old prices.

**LADIES' AID SOCIETY.**—The regular weekly meeting of the Ladies' Association for the purpose of sewing for the benefit of the wounded soldiers at our forts, and also for the assistance of the destitute refugees in our city, will be held this morning, at Ingersoll's Hall, from 9 until 1 o'clock.

All ladies interested in this object are earnestly invited to attend.

All contributions of either money, clothing or bedding will be gratefully received.

By order of the President.

Mrs. STELLA SELBY.

Miss M. O. HOLYOKE, Secretary.

**A BREEZY DAY.**—The wind yesterday had a "high old time." It blew almost a perfect gale during the forenoon, making it both difficult and dangerous for pedestrians to go along the streets. Such a universal chase after hats has not before been witnessed for many a day. We saw one man in a buggy, whose hat had thus been sent a-kiting; when he raised up his seat to look after it, the wind took seat, cushions and all, and deposited them in the street before he could alight from his vehicle.

By all sufferers, the few ladies who happened to be caught in the street during the heaviest part of the gale, found the worst. It was just impossible for them to move a single step, and we saw one woman sitting flat on the sidewalk, holding on to a heavy bundle to keep from being blown off. That wonderful provision of nature—the same wind that so embarrassingly disturbs the crinoline of the ladies, fills the eyes of the coarser sex with dust, and thus preventing them from indulging in improper curiosity—was exemplified yesterday, for real estate was more active than in the rainy days of 1857, and it was a man did not eat his "peck of dirt" it was because he staid in the house all day.

Amidst all these freaks and capers, it would not have been surprising if some serious damage had been done; but beyond the blowing down of a few signs and chimneys, we can hear of no great damage, except the prostration of the top of the front wall of A. I. Bidwell's store, on Third street. A few hundred bricks were precipitately deposited on the sidewalk and in the street; but fortunately no one was sufficiently near at the time to be injured. Several teams had been hitched there but a few moments before.

This State Board of Equalization concluded their session on Monday. The returns from the different counties were uniformly lower than last year, but they changed the valuation in only two counties—Goodhue and Houston—the former of which was reduced ten per cent, and the latter eighteen.

**WHEAT.**—"THAT OTHER MAN?" The Wright County boys received their "month's advance pay" the other day at Fort Snelling from Major Smith, which was highly acceptable. The green backs

were to them like a "sweet morsel under the tongue." Now that the Major has performed his part so very handsomely and honorably, the boys naturally want to see "that other man," who pays the advance bounty of twenty-five dollars, and the two dollars premium at the time of enlisting! They wish to know who "that other man" is, where he can be found, and when he will probably turn up in their locality. We are happy to assure our friends in the Wright County company that "that other man" will soon be among them, when they will discover that he is the "right man in the right place."

**RELIGIOUS BOOKS.**—Merrell has a full assortment of Religious Books, Bibles, Testaments, Sabbath School Libraries, and Singing Books. Strangers in the city are cordially invited to call and examine the stock at the Bookstore on Third street, just below the Bridge.

**CARBOIL OIL.**—Just received, on consignment, and for sale to order, by the following names: best No. 1 Carbon Oil. D. T. WATSON, 143 1st St. Best Black Oil, Robert St., St. Paul.

**Arrival of Paroled Prisoners.**

The Fort Monroe correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, says that the John A. Warner arrived down the James River on the 18th, with 215 paroled officers, captured more than six months ago at Shiloh, including Brig. Gen. Crittenden and Prentiss, and about a dozen officers and 155 non-commissioned officers and privates captured at different times in the Southern coast.

The following names of officers of the Third Minnesota are in the list referred to in the Tribune's dispatch. Nearly all of them were in a former dispatch published a few days ago:

Capt. Henry C. Lester, Capt. C. C. Andrews, Lieut. E. L. Baker, Capt. M. W. Clay, Capt. E. W. Post, Lieut. S. L. Tugman, Capt. J. B. Preston, Lieut. J. J. Vanstrum, Lieut. Devereaux, Lieut. J. O. Elliot, Lieut. C. W. Briggs, Lieut. J. G. Gustafson, Capt. C. Garne, Capt. J. B. Hoyt, Lieut. George McKibbin, Capt. W. W. Webster, Lieut. D. M. Miller, Lieut. W. DeKay.

**A Woman Eludes the Police Detectives for Two Years—Is Caught at Last.**

The New York World, of the 10th inst., has the following account of the arrest in that city of a woman whom the police have been watching for some time:

Ellen Wagner, alias McNair, McNabb, Davis, Burns, Smith, and a dozen other aliases, was arrested yesterday by Detective Farley of this city, and taken to the House of Correction. This is one of the most important arrests that have been made in a number of years. The prisoner has been operating in this city and in other cities, including all the fashionable boarding houses, dressing in elegant style, and acting the lady in particular. She is not above 20 years of age, and is very highly accomplished, having during the six years which she has devoted to crime, paid particular attention to her education. She is an accomplished pianist, and converses readily upon all topics.

When arrested at her boarding house, in Blocker street, the detectives ascertained that she was in the habit of eating from her own dishes, being served, and that she used silver spoons, forks, and napkins, rings, bracelets, etc., all of her own property. Here she passed as the wife of Lieut. Colonel Davis, of the Union army. When an advertisement appeared which attracted her attention, she would leave her boarding house, stating that she would be absent about a week or ten days. She would then don the garb of a domestic and make application for the place, which she usually succeeded in getting. Her appearance was prepossessing and her manners engaging, so much so that she has often been made a companion in respectable and wealthy families. Having succeeded in robbing the house she would return to her boarding house, and become Mrs. Lieut. Col. Davis in silks and jewels. About \$700 worth of the property was recovered.

**A Submission's Plan.**

Some of the Democratic organs object very much to the name of submission. But the thing is worse than the name, and so long as an essentially submission policy is put forth by leading Democrats and applauded in their gatherings, they must be content to wear the title. In proof of this, read the following from the speech of John Van Buren at the New York Democratic meeting Monday evening:

"In my judgment Gen. McClellan ought to be authorized to proceed at once to take the city of Richmond. The only thing the enemy's capital is the natural resting place in every war. When Vienna was taken by the Austrian government was subdued. When Paris was taken, France yielded. It is never hard for you to carry out a plan in detail so as to conquer every province and locality of the common territory to be subdued. When Mexico was taken, although there were seventeen millions of people in the territory, Mexico and New Spain were declared. I say it is the natural resting place of the war, and after that will be the time, in my judgment, to treat of peace and to determine what ought to be done, and I am as fully prepared now to say what should be done as I should be then. I believe a convention ought to be called. (Tentative.) I believe our southern brethren should be invited to such a convention. (Applause.)"

I believe after those circumstances there would come into a convention, and that we could agree to live together under the Constitution as it is, or with such of its parts more distinctly defined, what the Constitution now is, and if they will not, then I know that I am in favor of saying "amend the Constitution so as to let them go."

Let Mr. Van Buren's plan be understood to be accepted by the Government, and of course Gen. Lee would immediately make it convenient for our army to go to Richmond, for then the rebels would either leave the Constitution amended to suit them, or they would be allowed to set up their independent confederacy peace. What more could they ask than this? How could we more readily submit to their wishes? Is it not plain, then, what a "submission" is?

—Kossuth, who is now in Turin, is suffering the deepest anxiety on account of his wife, who is so seriously ill that she is hardly expected to recover.

**FRESH OYSTERS.**—Just received, and will be received daily, also, Baked Chickens, Steaks, Veal Cutlets, Ham and Eggs, served up in the best manner. Liquors and Wines of all kinds. At the Old Napoleon Restaurant, opposite the American House.

316-6m F. N. HEITZ, Proprietor.

## AN Acknowledgment.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 12th, 1862.

GENTLEMEN.—Allow me through the medium of your paper, to acknowledge the receipt of a box of hospital stores and preserves, received by me, for the benefit of the sick and wounded at this Post, from some person unknown.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
ALFRED MULLER,  
Surgeon in charge of Hospital.

## The New Conscription.

The rebels, as is generally known, have passed another conscription law. They had a great deal of trouble and difficulty in passing it, but the necessity was insuperable. They had either to pass it or succumb speedily to the Federal Government.

The first conscription forced into the rebel army all persons between the ages of 18 and 35. The new one covers the period between the ages of 35 and 45. Its adoption shows that the Confederacy is in its utmost extremity. In the debate upon the subject in the rebel Congress, Mr. Butler, of Virginia, fresh from the camp of Gen. Lee, stated that the necessity for reinforcements was most urgent, plainly implying, if not directly avowing, that without them the rebel army was powerless.

All the material upon which the first conscription could operate is exhausted. From the population between eighteen and thirty-five no more recruits can be obtained. Of course, the best soldiers are between these ages, but all such have been taken, with the exception of the physically disabled, and a very large portion of those taken have fallen victims since of sickness, to exhaustion and to the sword. The military class proper of the rebel Confederacy have proved unable to maintain the rebel cause. They have failed, and their failure stands a confessed fact. And now recourse is to be had to the elderly class. This recourse, it is very evident, will not be of much avail.

We see it stated in the New York World, that when the last census, the whole number of white men under the present age of the Southern government between the ages of 35 and 45, is only 300,000, and it is well known that the number of persons between these ages, scarcely more than one half, if indeed so many, are physically capable of the arduous duties of soldiers in the field. Then there are well known causes besides physical infirmities, that render exemptions necessary. Hence the new rebel conscription, however rigorously enforced, cannot possibly supply more than a hundred and fifty thousand men. And what are these to be? Hundreds of thousands of new and young and energetic recruits that the loyal states are hereby pouring into the war!

**Supposed Murder of an American.**

William M. Wallace, a native of Maine, went to San Francisco on private business on the Panama. Making a brief stay in Guaymas, he set out for the South, accompanied by a little Russian gambler called Melville. Nothing more was heard from them till the sudden arrival at San Francisco some weeks since of Melville, who professed to be in a great hurry, stating that he had been very lucky in his gambling speculations—since deceased—announcing the death of his wife, and that he was on his way to the United States, and delivered the deceased man's mule and five doubloons to the American consul. He immediately set out, ostensibly for Wres. Two days after three American cases came to the attention of the Prefect to arrest Melville on a charge of murder—the alleged proofs being that he had purchased strychnine from Dr. Hill of Alamos, and that his companion had suddenly died in convulsions, turning black immediately after death. He died possessed of several hundred dollars in money and a draft on a merchant of Guaymas, since presented with a forged endorsement.

## The Constitution.

Gen. Beauregard, in his intercepted correspondence recommends to General Bragg, that hereafter, in the rebel official papers, the Yankees shall be called "volunteers." He says, "they now proclaim not only the abolition of slavery, but of all our constitutional rights, and that name will have a stinging effect on our western enemies." It is very remarkable that these rebels against the Constitution cannot refrain from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our hands? If our hands ought to be stayed, it is because of any potency of a traitor's appeal. Your Honor should appeal to the Constitution from appealing to the Constitution in their own behalf. In heaven's name, what are "our constitutional rights," that Gen. Beauregard should invoke them for the staying of our















## THE CITY.

**PRODUCE.**—All kinds of farmer's produce is going up in the market very rapidly—potatoes 30 to 35 cents, onions 40 cents, cabbages \$5 a hundred, &c.

**STEPHEN LONG.**—The late Winlow House of this city, has taken the Northwestern Hotel of St. Peter, and will hereafter conduct that popular house.

**CITY CHANGE SCRIP.**—The Common Council have authorized the issue of \$1,000 additional change scrip, "to be exchanged only for the old scrip of the city and mutilated change bills."

**FIRST WARD JUSTICE.**—Thomas T. Bacon, Esq., has resigned the office of Justice of the Peace in the First Ward, and O. F. Ford has been elected to fill the vacancy by the City Council.

**CAPT. VALENTINE.**—of the Young Men's Guard, Sixth Regiment, has donated the five dollars a month he is entitled to from the city, as a volunteer, to the family of John B. Perrin.

"Down with the dist." has been always a popular and significant phrase, but during the last two or three days, during the high wind, the cry has become more popular than ever.

**MASONIC.**—A special meeting of Ancient Landmark Lodge will be held this evening for work. A general attendance from the members of the Lodge and the fraternity is requested.

**THE DEDICATION SERVICES** of the Baptist Chapel will take place this evening, at seven o'clock. Sermon by Rev. M. G. Hodge, D. D., of Wisconsin. Dedication address by the Pastor. Let there be a full attendance.

**DISSOLUTIONS.**—Notices published in our paper this morning proclaim the dissolution of the firms of Gilson & Dunn, of Bloomington, Hennepin county, and of Rogers & Nimmering, and Fairchild & Peace, of this city.

**THE WEEKLY PRESS** is published this morning, containing the latest State and local news, editorials, war news, &c., just the paper to send abroad. Price in wrappers, five cents. Two dollars per year, or in clubs of ten or more to one address, ten dollars.

**ALDERMAN ELECTION.**—Ald. Daily, of the Third ward, has resigned in consequence of being about to remove from the ward. An election has been ordered to fill the vacancy to take place on the day of the general election. The term for which Alderman D. was elected will expire next Spring.

**PAROLED PRISONERS OF THE MINNESOTA.**—W. A. Morgan, of Lake land, Washington county, writes his father, that, in company with fifteen others, who were taken prisoners at the battle of Antietam, he was taken to Richmond, confined awhile and nearly starved to death. They were afterwards paroled, and are now at Annapolis, Maryland.

**FRESH PEACHES.**—Mr. Adam H. Wacker, of Pittsburg, Illinois, has a fine article of "cane peach" for sale by the box, or a smaller quantity, at Messrs. Bonap & Chapman's warehouse. The fruit was selected and put up in first rate order by himself, and he is offering the balance of the lot at very low prices. Call and see him.

**WOOD MARKETS.**—The Council has established three wood markets in the city, which are to be the only places where wood will be allowed to stand on the streets for sale, under the penalty of the Wood Ordinance. The first is at the Winslow House corner, or between Edgely's store on Fort Street and the American House. The second is at the corner of Robert and Fourth Streets, and the third at the corner of Seventh and John Streets at the lower end of the city.

**BOARD OF AUDITORS.**—In our notice yesterday of the organization of the Board of Auditors for the adjustment of war claims, we neglected to state that Mr. C. Reynolds, of Goodhue county, was chosen President of the Board, and Mr. A. W. Pratt, of Red Wing, a very capable young man, was appointed Secretary. As organized, the Board is composed as follows: C. G. Reynolds, President; Charles McIlraith and Matthew Donahue, members of the Board; and A. W. Pratt, Secretary.

**DOWN BOATS.**—The down boat this morning should be the popular packet Frank Steele, for La Crosse.

The water has become so low, and the amount of freight so great, that no boat can now make its time, either up or down. The Clara Hine yesterday went down and met the McClean, and brought up passengers, freight and mail, not arriving, however, till nearly evening. We understand that during the balance of the season the La Crosse boats will transfer their loads at or to this side of Hastings, to lighter boats, and thus be able to make their time.

The Northern Light is the down packet for Prairie du Chien and Duncihill this evening at 7 o'clock.

**MOUNTED RANGERS.**—The citizens of this State will bear in mind that the regiment of Mounted Rangers called for service in the Indian war must be filled, in order that Minnesota's quota of 600,000 may be completed. So far, commissions have been issued to three companies of that regiment—Capt. Wilson's company, of Minneapolis, Capt. Austin's company, of St. Peter, and Captain Taylor's company, of St. Cloud. We have heretofore published the officers of the Minneapolis

company. The following are the officers of St. Peter company: Horace Austin, Captain; Theodore H. Potter, First Lieutenant, and Thomas F. West, Second Lieutenant. The St. Cloud company is offered as follows: Oscar Taylor, Captain; Ambrose Freeman, First Lieutenant, and John H. Raymond, Second Lieutenant. The company of Sheriff Henderson, of Anoka, is full, though commissions have not yet been issued. Two or three other companies are understood to be nearly full, and we hope the regiment may soon be organized.

**AID FOR REFUGEES.**—A report to the City Council from Rev. J. D. Pope, who was duly authorized by that body to present the destitute condition of the many hundred sufferers from the Indian war to the citizens of Wisconsin, shows the collection of over a dozen large boxes of clothing from the citizens of La Crosse, Sparta and Milwaukee, and of \$908.54 in cash, from the people of La Crosse and Sparta and the Chamber of Commerce at Milwaukee, the sum of \$843.54 being from the latter source. The report concludes as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to say that we are enjoying the greatest cordiality and good feeling. Universal sympathy was manifested for our suffering refugees, and a deep interest expressed in the welfare of Minnesota. At La Crosse and Sparta the citizens volunteered to give the whole town. Probably quite an amount will be contributed through the German societies at La Crosse.

"At Milwaukee the appeal was made to the board of Trade, so that what is received from that place comes as a donation from the Chamber of Commerce.

"I cannot speak too highly of the business men of Milwaukee. It was their purpose to make a contribution to this object of Two Thousand Dollars, which would have been readily done had it not been for the large and numerous calls that had recently been made upon their liberality. As it is, the response was very noble and generous. Some further remittances may yet be received.

"I am under great obligations to the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, who have been relieving me from all the labor of making collections.

"I would express indebtedness to the Davidson Line of Boats, and to the Milwaukee, La Crosse and St. Paul, Railroad Company, for the use of passes which were cheerfully given.

Yours truly,  
J. D. POPE.

The following letter from one of the agents of the Milwaukee, La Crosse and St. Paul Railroad Line, in New York, explains itself:

Enclosed please find my check for fifty dollars, payable to your order, which you will please pay as you may best deem proper, to the relief of those persons who are suffering from the late Indian depredations in your State.

Yours truly,  
JOHN F. WORTSELL.

We have placed the amount subject to the order of Mr. Berkley, of this city, one of the Commissioners to distribute State aid to destitute refugees, who will use it for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the sufferers.

We have before alluded to the good work being done by friend Wales, of St. Anthony, who has been authorized by the Governor to solicit aid from the Quakers in Indiana and Ohio. Further letters received from him show the continued success of his mission.

**GOVERNOR'S LADY'S BOOK**, for November, at Merrill's.

**MERRILL'S** has Photographs of OTHER-DAY, and other Indian scenes, and the only white man taken prisoner during the late Indian massacres; and Minnesota scenery. Photographs at Merrill's.

**From Kentucky.**

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 19.—John Morgan left Lexington with his forces last evening, passing through Versailles thence toward Lawrenceburg at daylight, and was at Birmingham at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Gen. Dumont is in pursuit. There has been no fight between Dumont and Morgan.

Buell is reported just south of Mount Vernon.

Gen. Crittenden's army corps is further south, in pursuit of Bragg.

It is supposed the rebels are aiming to cross the Tennessee by Big Horn, and then strike Wilson's Gap. Buell is in close pursuit. It is believed he will force the rebels to a fight or capture a large portion before they reach Cumberland Gap.

The Perryville battle at Chaplin Hills, was brought on prematurely and against the orders of Gen. Buell, whose plans for enveloping the whole of Bragg's army were thwarted, and his pursuit of the rebels delayed by that circumstance.

PARIS, Ky., October 19, 7 p. m.—After capturing our pickets, John Morgan dashed into Lexington yesterday morning at the head of 1,600 men. Before capturing Lexington, he fought his gallant, killing and wounding several. Our loss was six killed and one hundred and twenty prisoners. The prisoners were immediately paroled. The balance of our forces, 254, cavalry made their escape from the city. Morgan soon afterwards left Lexington in haste, taking the Versailles turnpike. To-day, when between Versailles and Frankfort, he was suddenly met by about 2,500 of Dumont's cavalry, who, after a short fight, routed him, scattering his forces. One report says he was driven across the Kentucky river, in the direction of Lawrenceburg, and is endeavoring to unite his forces with Humphrey Marshall, who is now at or near Sharpshooter. An attack from Marshall is looked for here-to-night. Lexington is in possession of our troops.

**The 390.**

Boston, October 18.—Capt. Fulton, of the bark Virginia, which was destroyed by the piratical Semmes, has arrived home, and informs the New Bedford Mercury that Capt. Semmes was very independent, short and quick in his remarks, looking on, and treating his prisoners with great kindness. Some of the officers of the Alabama were more sociable, and wished themselves well out of the scrape they had got into. On the 14th of September, England, on a trial trip, but never went back, and is now under the direction of the English, who are to furnish her supplies at the different islands, while she is to continue to prey on our commerce.

A letter from Royal, September 16th, says the whaling brig Ethel Robinson arrived the 14th from Flores, having come for protection, and reports that on the 8th and 9th insts. a rebel steamer had burnt seven whalers and the schooner Starlight. On the 15th the Portuguese brig Hortense arrived from Swansea with coal, and arrangements were immediately made to discharge a portion of her cargo, and she would leave the same afternoon for Portland, to obtain exact information, and comfort the unfortunate by letting them know that they were cared for.

**Monday, 10 A. M.**

The downward tendency of the wheat market appeared to come to a stop this morning, and there were some indications of a partial recovery from the heavy decline of last week. At the opening there was a limited demand at 96 1/2 c for No. 2, and 97 c for No. 1 in store, but the disposition was to hold back for the market on change. Receipts by rail this Saturday will not be less than 115,000 bushels.

**Monday, 10 A. M.**

The security of currency very much retarded business on Saturday, and was the most notable feature of the day in the money market. There was, of course, not much done in X. Y. drafts, and rates were nominally unchanged.

Gold was unsold, and 137 1/2 per cent. lower. Devising rates varied from 25 to 35 per cent. premium. Silver brought 115 and 30 per cent. Old demand notes 22 and 23.

**Monday, 10 A. M.**

The security of currency very much retarded business on Saturday, and was the most notable feature of the day in the money market. There was, of course, not much done in X. Y. drafts, and rates were nominally unchanged.

Gold was unsold, and 137 1/2 per cent. lower. Devising rates varied from 25 to 35 per cent. premium. Silver brought 115 and 30 per cent. Old demand notes 22 and 23.

**Monday, 10 A. M.**

The security of currency very much retarded business on Saturday, and was the most notable feature of the day in the money market. There was, of course, not much done in X. Y. drafts, and rates were nominally unchanged.

Gold was unsold, and 137 1/2 per cent. lower. Devising rates varied from 25 to 35 per cent. premium. Silver brought 115 and 30 per cent. Old demand notes 22 and 23.

**Monday, 10 A. M.**

The security of currency very much retarded business on Saturday, and was the most notable feature of the day in the money market. There was, of course, not much done in X. Y. drafts, and rates were nominally unchanged.

Gold was unsold, and 137 1/2 per cent. lower. Devising rates varied from 25 to 35 per cent. premium. Silver brought 115 and 30 per cent. Old demand notes 22 and 23.

**Monday, 10 A. M.**

The security of currency very much retarded business on Saturday, and was the most notable feature of the day in the money market. There was, of course, not much done in X. Y. drafts, and rates were nominally unchanged.

## Who Shall have Canada?

Not many weeks ago, Lord Palmerston publicly proclaimed that he, as the Prime Minister of England, did not feel anxious for the continuance of Canada as a British colony. He was echoed by Lord Russell. Both were disgusted with the Canadian Parliament, because it declined going to great expense to raise and maintain a large militia force, under pretext of defense against American invasion—a thing which has not even been spoken of by Americans.

At the close of last month, Mr. Galt, formerly Prime Minister of Canada, addressed the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the relations between Canada and England, saying that were Canada turned adrift, she would retain a most bitter feeling toward Great Britain, and immediately join the United States. The answer made by Manchester, through Mr. Ashworth, a leading man, was that, the quicker the Canadians took themselves off, the better England would like it.

**From Cairo and Below.**

CAIRO, October 19.—On last Friday morning the steamers J. H. Dickey and Continental were fired into by rebels in Arkansas, near Island No. 21. Both boats were hit twice—the Dickey through the cabin, forward of the larboard wheelhouse, and through the Texas, below the pilot-house.

The same day, Major McNeil, with two companies of infantry and one of cavalry, from Island No. 10, entered the river, and landed at the mouth of the Arkansas, near Island No. 21. Both boats were hit twice—the Dickey through the cabin, forward of the larboard wheelhouse, and through the Texas, below the pilot-house.

It being about daybreak, the troops could not see distinctly, so a party of the rebels mistook another party for our men and fired into them, killing two and creating confusion, which the Union forces took advantage of, and attacked them furiously, and killed and wounded several of the enemy.

We captured sixteen men, including Colonel Faulkner, three captains, twelve privates, and thirty horses.

The Union loss was three killed and four wounded.

**ON BOARD STEAMER EGGERS,**

Island No. 21, Mississippi River, Oct. 18.

It is said that the rebels have a strong force, estimated from seven hundred to two thousand, a few miles from the river on the Arkansas side.

It is this force which fired into the Continental and J. H. Dickey, using a 24-pound gun with twelve pound balls, stuffed with cotton, to make them fit.

We have on board a detachment of the Seventy-second Ohio, and three companies of Waterhouse's Battery, who will land at the site of their battery and scour the country in search of the rebels. The Ohio Belle is also coming with a regiment.

A Federal vessel, accidentally left at Osceola, is said to have been hung by citizens there a few days since.

**From Kentucky.**

CINCINNATI, October 19.—Gen. Granger, who takes the field to-morrow in Kentucky, received advice to-day that his advance guard, at Lexington, was attacked and driven out, early Saturday morning, by John Morgan's guerrillas band, 2,300 strong.

It is stated that a large force of rebel infantry were advancing on Lexington, and that the Federal troops have fallen back to Paris, where our troops are in force.

Official advices from Gen. Buell report that Bragg and Kirby Smith had retreated to the south, and that the Federal forces were in pursuit.

Gen. Prentiss says the rebels desired great aid and comfort from the speeches of Richardson, Carlisle, Van Vorhes, Valandigham and others whom they called friends of the South.

Secretary Usher of the Interior Department, has gone on an official visit of inspection in Minnesota.

The Government has closed in the matter of Harper's Ferry, and the defense is examining witnesses. The case will be closed before the military commissions in a few days.

Indiana has had 75,000 votes in the field, at least 55,000 are Union Republicans. When they return the State will give 30,000 Union majority.

In the army, 75,000 of whom are Republicans. When at home the Republican majority will be from forty to fifty thousand.

J. B. Grinnell, Republican candidate for Congress in the 4th district, Iowa, is elected by over 1,000 majority.

Benjamin Wood has been nominated for Congress in the Fourth District of New York, and Fernando Wood in the Fifth.

There is a rumor that the "200" and thirteen other rebel war vessels are in Mobile harbor, but it is discredited in government circles.

**Commercial.**

**Milwaukee Market.**

The wheat market at the opening on Saturday was characterized by extreme depression, and a further decline in prices of 1/2 c per bushel. After our report of Friday was made up, there were sales of about 10,000 bushels at 96 1/2 c for No. 1, and 97 c for No. 2 in store.

The market opened on Monday with a further decline in prices of 1/2 c per bushel. There was a good selling demand for No. 1, but no one was willing to take it at the latter figure.

The market for corn was not materially changed. There was a good selling demand for No. 1, but no one was willing to take it at the latter figure.

The market for corn was not materially changed. There was a good selling demand for No. 1, but no one was willing to take it at the latter figure.

## SUTLERS EMPORIUM.

**COOLEY, TOWER & CO.**  
JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, ST. PAUL.  
Having lately made liberal additions to their large and well assorted stock of

**Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Wines, Segars, &c.**  
Invite the early attention of customers and others seeking Army Supplies, to their selection of Goods, which they offer at close figures for Cash or Government Vouchers.

**Canned Fruits.**  
PEACHES.....500 dozen, fresh and fine.  
RASPBERRIES.....200 do do do  
BLACKBERRIES.....200 do do do  
CHERRIES.....200 do do do  
WATERBERRIES 200 do do do

**Foreign Fruits.**  
RAISINS (Layer & M. R.)—wholes, halves & qrs.  
CURRANTS—1 c each and good.  
PRUNES—large and small.  
PLUMS—French.  
DATES.

**Segars.**  
100,000—embracing large variety, and including some choice and popular brands.

**Oysters and Sardines.**  
A. & B. OYSTERS, LOSTERS, SALMON, HALIBUT, HERRING, &c., &c.

**Brandy, Wines, Bourbon Whisky, &c.**  
A large variety, including some fine Old Brandy and Whisky, (Bottled), which we can confidently recommend as very superior. Also, Ginger Brand, Apple Brandy, Peach Brandy, Cherry Brandy.

**Confectionery.**  
Fig Paste, Assorted Candy, Gum Drops, Lozenges, Liquorice, Spice Gum, &c., &c.

**Nuts.**  
A full line, including every variety.  
October 14, 1862.

## FOR SALE.

Every pair of Men's Boots and Balmorals, Every pair of BOYS' Boots and Balmorals, Every pair of YOUTHS' Boots and Balmorals, that we have in store. Now's the day, &c.

**Quite Important.**  
We have just received our First and perhaps Last invoice of

**LADIES' BALMORAL SNOW BOOTS.**  
Being as scarce as Gold Dollars, Ladies will do well to secure a pair even in advance of actual necessity. "A word" &c.

**W. J. SMITH & CO.**  
CORNER THIRD & MINNESOTA STREETS, ST. PAUL, MINN.

**BALMORALS.**  
BALMORALS FOR LADIES.  
BALMORALS FOR GENTLEMEN.  
BALMORALS FOR BOYS.  
BALMORALS FOR GIRLS.  
BALMORALS FOR CHILDREN.  
BALMORALS FOR EVERYBODY.

**STATE OF MINNESOTA.**  
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, October 16, 1862.  
PROPOSALS INVITED FOR BOON OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an act, authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said bonds being made in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the city of New York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said bonds to be issued in the sum of \$100,000 each, the first day of January, 1863, at New York, until Saturday, November 1st, at 12 o'clock, P. M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes upon the delivery of the Bonds in New York City. No bids will be received for these bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the aforesaid act, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be endorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., New York City.

**ST. PAUL, SHAKOPEE, CHASKA EXPRESS PACKET.**  
The Fast and Light Dragnet steamer

**CLARA HINE.**  
Will make daily trips from St. Paul to Shakopee, Chaska, and Carver, leaving St. Paul at 10 A. M., and on her return from Carver the same day, will connect at Shakopee with the Stage coming down the Minnesota Valley, and arrive at St. Paul at 4 P. M. Freight and passengers at low rates. For further particulars apply to J. H. Hine, at the office of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railroad, or to J. H. Hine, at the office of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railroad.

**Legal Notices.**  
STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—DISTRICT COURT SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.  
Ruler 3, Jan Wyck and Corneilia R. Van Wyck, Executors and Administrators, Executors of the last will and testament of Richard C. Van Wyck, deceased, against Richard M. Spencer and Mary Spencer, his wife, Charles A. Morgan, Anne L. Kirkland, sole executrix of the last will and testament, and sole residuary legatee, of James L. Kirkland, deceased, in, Edward L. R. Watt, Isaac Ames, Samuel W. Baldwin and John M. Randall.

In pursuance of a judgment of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, made in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of September, A. D. 1862, I, Daniel A. Robertson, Sheriff of the County of Ramsey, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota, on Thursday, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises and real estate, that is to say:

All that certain place or parcel of land situate and lying in Ramsey County, Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Part of lot 1, vol. 1 in block twenty-six, in the original town of St. Paul, according to the plat of said lot, on record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Ramsey County, commencing at a point six and three quarters (3 3/4) inches east of the west line of said lot, running thence east twenty-four feet to the center of the street, thence north to the center of the street, which is created a three story stone building, formerly occupied by Messrs. Beaumont & Gordon, as a Grocery Store.

Dated St. Paul, 16th, A. D. 1862.  
DANIEL A. ROBERTSON,  
Sheriff of Ramsey County.  
H. R. BIGELOW, Clerk of said County.

**Now Ready.**—The Rules of Practice adopted in general sessions of the Judges of this State, and published by the PRESS-PRINTING COMPANY, are now ready for delivery—price fifteen cents per copy, or \$1.50 per dozen. These rules go into effect on the first of September, and will be of the authority and force of law. Every lawyer in the State must have a copy. Remittances may be made in bank notes or postage stamps.

**SADDLE PONY WANTED.**  
Pacer preferred—must be young, sound, and kind. Address—stating age, color, size, weight, to Messrs. Cooley, Tower & Co., 121 1/2 N. B. at this Office.

**JUST RECEIVED.**  
A LARGE LINE OF  
**FRENCH-MERINOES,**  
**ALL WOOL REPS,**  
**OTTOMAN CLOTHS,**  
**MUSLIN DELAINES,**  
**Valencias,**  
And a great variety of other DRESS GOODS.

Also a new lot of  
**BALMORAL SKIRTS**  
At Hogan & Camp's,  
101  
**PORK! PORK!**  
FOR SALE—Slaughtered or on foot—sixty fat HOGS—good average weight. Apply to JOHN S. ALTHALD, Dundas, Rice County, Minn.

**DAVENPORTS' ALWAYS GETTING THEM—THEY GOT**  
The last part of  
**LRS MISERABLES, PART FIVE,**  
**JEAN VALJEAN,**  
By Victor Hugo, 50 cts.

This great work is now complete. All who wish to be pleased should read this work.  
**PHILIP, BY THACKERAY.**  
Also, complete, price \$1.50.  
STORIES OF THE WOOD & SEAS, price 75c.  
AFTER DARK, by White-Collins, price 50c.  
COOK'S CAVALRY TACTICS.  
Two vols, price \$1.75.  
DAVENPORTS' GOT 'EM—CALL AND SEE.  
101 1/2

**CHANGE OF TIME.**  
The Stage between St. Paul and Fort Snelling will run hereafter but once a day each way until further notice.  
Leaving the International Hotel, at 10 A. M. Leave the Fort at 2 P. M. Fare one way 50c, or 75c for the round trip.  
J. C. BURBANK & CO.

## SADDLE PONY WANTED.

Pacer preferred—must be young, sound, and kind. Address—stating age, color, size, weight, to Messrs. Cooley, Tower & Co., 121 1/2 N. B. at this Office.

**JUST RECEIVED.**  
A LARGE LINE OF  
**FRENCH-MERINOES,**  
**ALL WOOL REPS,**  
**OTTOMAN CLOTHS,**  
**MUSLIN DELAINES,**  
**Valencias,**  
And a great variety of other DRESS GOODS.

Also a new lot of  
**BALMORAL SKIRTS**  
At Hogan & Camp's,  
101  
**PORK! PORK!**  
FOR SALE—Slaughtered or on foot—sixty fat HOGS—good average weight. Apply to JOHN S. ALTHALD, Dundas, Rice County, Minn.

**DAVENPORTS' ALWAYS GETTING THEM—THEY GOT**  
The last part of  
**LRS MISERABLES, PART FIVE,**  
**JEAN VALJEAN,**  
By Victor Hugo, 50 cts.

This great work is now complete. All who wish to be pleased should read this work.  
**PHILIP, BY THACKERAY.**  
Also, complete, price \$1.50.  
STORIES OF THE WOOD & SEAS, price 75c.  
AFTER DARK, by White-Collins, price 50c.  
COOK'S CAVALRY TACTICS.  
Two vols, price \$1.75.  
DAVENPORTS' GOT 'EM—CALL AND SEE.  
101 1/2

**CHANGE OF TIME.**  
The Stage between St. Paul and Fort Snelling will run hereafter but once a day each way until further notice.  
Leaving the International Hotel, at 10 A. M. Leave the Fort at 2 P. M. Fare one way 50c, or 75c for the round trip.  
J. C. BURBANK & CO.

**JOHN A. STEES,**  
**UNDERTAKER,**  
CORNER THIRD & MINNESOTA STREETS, ST. PAUL, MINN.  
Sole agent for Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets, made by

**BALMORALS.**  
BALMORALS FOR LADIES.  
BALMORALS FOR GENTLEMEN.  
BALMORALS FOR BOYS.  
BALMORALS FOR GIRLS.  
BALMORALS FOR CHILDREN.  
BALMORALS FOR EVERYBODY.

**STATE OF MINNESOTA.**  
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, October 16, 1862.  
PROPOSALS INVITED FOR BOON OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an act, authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said bonds being made in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the city of New York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said bonds to be issued in the sum of \$100,000 each, the first day of January, 1863, at New York,























## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—\$3.50 per annum; \$1.00 per month; \$1.25 for three months; \$1.50 for six months; \$1.75 for nine months; \$2.00 for a year. Single copies, 10 cents. All payments in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, \$10.00. All payments in advance.

[Continued.]

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT?

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THEM?

VIII.

A PETITION TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

One word shall embrace all—SECURITY!

Under the flag of England, northeast of Minnesota, the traveler can pass from Selkirk to the Rocky Mountains, without guard or escort—the administration of a commercial corporation, the Hudson's Bay Company, preventing Indian attack. Mails and packages of merchandise which have been concentrated at Pembina, from the remotest limits of Central British America, encounter their first risks of savage depredation between the international frontier and Saint Paul. During the summer of 1862, a party of emigrants from the Falls of Saint Anthony to the gold mines near the Falls of the Missouri, skirted the Sioux territory over which roam the Sioux tribes, by passing so far to the north as to reach and cross the American boundary. Under the banner of St. George, not under the flag of the United States, were they assured of safety.

The people of the States, which embrace the sources of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes, send their petition to Congress and the country, that this national humiliation shall cease. They ask that the rights of an American citizen, as well as of human nature, shall be respected upon the plains of the Northwest. To this end, the power of the Sioux nation must first be crushed by arms over the whole region from Lake Superior to the Black Hills, to be followed by the policy of separation and isolation. Extermination for all who submit—exile to Isle Royale for all who resist, would be the action of old Rome. Will the military Republic of the New World do less?

## IX.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.

I regret that these lines pass through the press without an opportunity of consultation with Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, now absent at the East upon an errand of mercy to the refugees from Indian massacre. Since his consecration as Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for this diocese, his views of the dangers and demoralization resulting from the condition of things on the frontiers of Minnesota, have been boldly expressed, and, alas! are vindicated by events. No citizen is more entitled to deference in determining a future Indian policy, than Bishop Whipple. Will he not give the force of his approval, and the eloquence of his persuasion, to the proposition above advanced of Disarmament—Removal—Restraint on the people but limited area of Isle Royale? I cannot believe that he will labor to replace, in any degree, the contaminations and hazards which are inseparable from the former methods of Indian administration.

Of a more Puritan mould, the Rev. Dr. Kendall, Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, who recently visited Minnesota, readily adopted and proclaimed the opinion that until a revolution was effected by force in the situation of the Indian, Missionary labor and sacrifice would be thrown away. I invite his earnest consideration to the measure now proposed. Does it not afford the only possible interruption to those inveterate habits and traditions of barbarism, which have baffled the religious instructions of half a century? It may be, indeed, that no other result than failure will be witnessed, until the advent of a new generation in the seclusion of Isle Royale—but certainly nothing can be hoped under the circumstances which will elsewhere follow recent events.

Through such representative minds, our appeals may reach the religious public of the East, that, until the Sioux nation is crushed into abject submission, and their remnants, with the other fragments of adjacent tribes, are expelled and planted in Lake Superior, there shall be no mistaking sympathy or inopportune measures—that the judgment which the Lord executed upon the heathen in the time of old, may he suffered to fall upon the irreclaimable barbarism of the Indian savage; and that until the "heathen are perished out of his land," the Books of the Old Testament, with all their traditions of extermination and exile to the enemies of Israel, may be read reverently and assiduously in all the churches. Give to us, and our children, present and future security; and we will see, in the interest of humanity, that justice is tempered by mercy. Only, men and brethren, let not the work of the Lord be done negligently!

—The Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.) says that the guerilla orders by secessionists in Kentucky "should be frowned down."

## Lake Superior Items.

General Webb, the Indian Agent, and party, returned to Superior City on the 16th inst., from the Indian payment at Fond du Lac. There were over eight hundred Indians paid, consisting of Nagon-up's Fond du Lac band, Man-go-sit's, Squag-a-nob's, from Yellow Lake, Chincoup's—or rather his daughter Ma-nard-dan's band, for after the death of that chief, his daughter was recognized as their Queen, the Indians having heard of the English Queen, and seeing no reason why they should not have one also. I believe this headdress is about twenty, and unmarried. Capt. M. M. Samuels, of the First Wisconsin Regiment, has permission from Governor Salomon, to take to Madison a number of these chiefs—the object being merely to create a favorable impression; and there can be no doubt of its expediency.

The Governor of Michigan has authorized the Commissioners of the Upper Peninsula to state that there will be no draft in the Lake Superior country.

One hundred stand of arms, etc., were received at Ontonagon, from the Quartermaster of the State.

The Republican ticket, with the exception of Sheriff and Surveyor, was badly beaten in Ontonagon county, and also in Portage Lake—in fact, over the Upper Peninsula. The election was held under a special law of Michigan.

The total amount of shipments of copper from Eagle River for the season, up to the 10th of September, were 1,189 tons—1,559 pounds net.

The Pewabic mine declared its first dividend of three dollars per share, payable to holders, on the 25th of September.

Baron Steinberger.

From the St. Louis Union, 16th.

This noble character and celebrated speculator died in this city, at a house on Seventh street, between Washington and Franklin Avenue, on Saturday last, of dysentery contracted during a recent visit to Helena, Arkansas. His remains were buried by his friends in Bellefontaine cemetery.

Baron John Beal Steinberger was born in Stearns county, Virginia, in 1802. His father, a daughter of Col. Andrew Barnes, of Monroe county, Virginia. He became an extensive cattle dealer, and amassed immense wealth. His successful financial operations won the confidence of Nicholas Biddle, and the latter engaged in a successful cotton speculation with the Baron, in which \$3,000,000 were cleared. Not satisfied with this success, the Baron Biddle engaged in a silver speculation, and endeavored to purchase all the beef of the country and monopolize the market. This scheme aroused the buyers of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, who levied a fine of \$250,000. The Baron, to maintain his position, fled to the West, and his beautiful private residence in the Shenandoah Valley was sold under the hammer, to John G. Meen, of Richmond, for \$250,000. The Baron, to maintain his position, fled to the West, and his beautiful private residence in the Shenandoah Valley was sold under the hammer, to John G. Meen, of Richmond, for \$250,000.

He subsequently engaged in supplying San Francisco with beef, and opened the largest market in the city. He was the first man that attempted the curing of pork by a new process, proving its practicability—but he lost a large amount in the operation. Besides these speculations he engaged largely in real estate, made money and lost it. He undertook to supply the Pacific Mail Steamship Company with beef, prospecting a short time, and failed again. After experiencing the ups and downs of a speculator's career for several years, he became reduced in means, and next made his appearance in the city about the time of Fremont's arrival, having been sent here by a party of beef contractors, at an engagement of \$2,000 per month. In a short time he was left in the cold, owing his loss to extreme indulgence, adding another striking example, in his career, of the mutability of human affairs.

The Baron was the type, in the prime of his days, of the high pressure Yankee speculator. In boldness and ability, he stood at the head of the class. At one time he was the boldest operator in America, and his name was widely known throughout the Eastern States. He controlled, at one period, Biddle's bank, in which he was a large stockholder, and could check for \$100,000 at any time. In those palm days he was distinguished for short time, and failed again. After experiencing the ups and downs of a speculator's career for several years, he became reduced in means, and next made his appearance in the city about the time of Fremont's arrival, having been sent here by a party of beef contractors, at an engagement of \$2,000 per month. In a short time he was left in the cold, owing his loss to extreme indulgence, adding another striking example, in his career, of the mutability of human affairs.

The Baron was the type, in the prime of his days, of the high pressure Yankee speculator. In boldness and ability, he stood at the head of the class. At one time he was the boldest operator in America, and his name was widely known throughout the Eastern States. He controlled, at one period, Biddle's bank, in which he was a large stockholder, and could check for \$100,000 at any time. In those palm days he was distinguished for short time, and failed again. After experiencing the ups and downs of a speculator's career for several years, he became reduced in means, and next made his appearance in the city about the time of Fremont's arrival, having been sent here by a party of beef contractors, at an engagement of \$2,000 per month. In a short time he was left in the cold, owing his loss to extreme indulgence, adding another striking example, in his career, of the mutability of human affairs.

He controlled, at one period, Biddle's bank, in which he was a large stockholder, and could check for \$100,000 at any time. In those palm days he was distinguished for short time, and failed again. After experiencing the ups and downs of a speculator's career for several years, he became reduced in means, and next made his appearance in the city about the time of Fremont's arrival, having been sent here by a party of beef contractors, at an engagement of \$2,000 per month. In a short time he was left in the cold, owing his loss to extreme indulgence, adding another striking example, in his career, of the mutability of human affairs.

The Baron was the type, in the prime of his days, of the high pressure Yankee speculator. In boldness and ability, he stood at the head of the class. At one time he was the boldest operator in America, and his name was widely known throughout the Eastern States. He controlled, at one period, Biddle's bank, in which he was a large stockholder, and could check for \$100,000 at any time. In those palm days he was distinguished for short time, and failed again. After experiencing the ups and downs of a speculator's career for several years, he became reduced in means, and next made his appearance in the city about the time of Fremont's arrival, having been sent here by a party of beef contractors, at an engagement of \$2,000 per month. In a short time he was left in the cold, owing his loss to extreme indulgence, adding another striking example, in his career, of the mutability of human affairs.

He controlled, at one period, Biddle's bank, in which he was a large stockholder, and could check for \$100,000 at any time. In those palm days he was distinguished for short time, and failed again. After experiencing the ups and downs of a speculator's career for several years, he became reduced in means, and next made his appearance in the city about the time of Fremont's arrival, having been sent here by a party of beef contractors, at an engagement of \$2,000 per month. In a short time he was left in the cold, owing his loss to extreme indulgence, adding another striking example, in his career, of the mutability of human affairs.

The Baron was the type, in the prime of his days, of the high pressure Yankee speculator. In boldness and ability, he stood at the head of the class. At one time he was the boldest operator in America, and his name was widely known throughout the Eastern States. He controlled, at one period, Biddle's bank, in which he was a large stockholder, and could check for \$100,000 at any time. In those palm days he was distinguished for short time, and failed again. After experiencing the ups and downs of a speculator's career for several years, he became reduced in means, and next made his appearance in the city about the time of Fremont's arrival, having been sent here by a party of beef contractors, at an engagement of \$2,000 per month. In a short time he was left in the cold, owing his loss to extreme indulgence, adding another striking example, in his career, of the mutability of human affairs.

He controlled, at one period, Biddle's bank, in which he was a large stockholder, and could check for \$100,000 at any time. In those palm days he was distinguished for short time, and failed again. After experiencing the ups and downs of a speculator's career for several years, he became reduced in means, and next made his appearance in the city about the time of Fremont's arrival, having been sent here by a party of beef contractors, at an engagement of \$2,000 per month. In a short time he was left in the cold, owing his loss to extreme indulgence, adding another striking example, in his career, of the mutability of human affairs.

## War Song.

The horse, for the valor of bounding,  
Is a thing with terrible inventive  
The trumpet is blowing to sound;  
The hand of the warrior is steady,  
The brand of the hero is ready.

Up, soul! to the distant field of battle;  
The charge is on with lightning,  
The trumpet is blowing to sound;  
The hand of the warrior is steady,  
The brand of the hero is ready.

True spirit, wild-free, thine onward  
Advance! to the eternal of truth,  
And to cloudward and starward  
Crown'd in the battle of truth!  
On! Freedom! till shades number,  
And march to the roll of the drum!

KATE O'BONNELL.

General James.

General James, the inventor of the terrible projectile which bears his name, is dead. The telegraph gives us a brief account of the fact, and nothing more. The circumstances of his death were these: During a trial of the missile, at the presence of some French and Russian officers of artillery, and a number of citizens, a shell exploded through carelessness, instantly killing one man and wounding Genl. James, Crossberger, then supposed that Genl. James' wound was mortal, and the sad sequel will startle as well as grieve the community. The honored deceased was in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was a native of West Point, and did hold any rank in the United States Army, the title "general" being accorded to him by the press and public as a token of regard, and of appreciation of his inventive skill.

During a great portion of his honored and useful career, he resided in Rhode Island, of which State, we believe, he was a native. His name has been so identified with the invention of the "general," especially in the department of ordnance, that his loss will be keenly felt, as his memory will long be cherished. —Philadelphia Press.

The Rise of the Rothschilds.

When George the III. came to the throne there was a boy at Frankfurt who did not dream of ever having anything to do, personally, with the sovereigns of Europe. He was in the first stages of training for the Jewish priesthood. His name was Meyer Anselm Rothschild. For some reason or other he was placed in a counting-house at Hanover, and he soon discovered what he was fit for. He became a householder, and an exchange broker, and went on to be a banker of the Landgrave of Hesse, whose private fortune he saved by his shrewdness, when Napoleon overran Germany. How hot a large fortune he made, and how his five sons settled in five great cities of Europe, and have had more authority over war and peace, and the destinies of nations, than the sovereigns themselves, the world pretty well knows. Despotism must be dependent on money-lenders, unless they are free from debt, and can command unlimited resources for military purposes, which is never true of despotic sovereigns.

Pennsylvania Members of Congress.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The following is the result in the twenty-four Congressional Districts of this State:

Districts.

1st—Samuel J. Randall, D. H. M. Tracy, I. R. 2nd—C. O. Smith, I. R. 3rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 4th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 5th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 6th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 7th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 8th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 9th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 10th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 11th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 12th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 13th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 14th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 15th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 16th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 17th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 18th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 19th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 20th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 21st—J. M. McKim, I. R. 22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

2nd—C. O. Smith, I. R. 3rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 4th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 5th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 6th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 7th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 8th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 9th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 10th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 11th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 12th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 13th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 14th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 15th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 16th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 17th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 18th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 19th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 20th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 21st—J. M. McKim, I. R. 22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

3rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 4th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 5th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 6th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 7th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 8th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 9th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 10th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 11th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 12th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 13th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 14th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 15th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 16th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 17th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 18th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 19th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 20th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 21st—J. M. McKim, I. R. 22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

4th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 5th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 6th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 7th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 8th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 9th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 10th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 11th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 12th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 13th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 14th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 15th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 16th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 17th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 18th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 19th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 20th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 21st—J. M. McKim, I. R. 22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

5th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 6th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 7th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 8th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 9th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 10th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 11th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 12th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 13th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 14th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 15th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 16th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 17th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 18th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 19th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 20th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 21st—J. M. McKim, I. R. 22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

6th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 7th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 8th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 9th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 10th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 11th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 12th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 13th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 14th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 15th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 16th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 17th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 18th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 19th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 20th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 21st—J. M. McKim, I. R. 22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

7th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 8th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 9th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 10th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 11th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 12th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 13th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 14th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 15th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 16th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 17th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 18th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 19th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 20th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 21st—J. M. McKim, I. R. 22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

8th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 9th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 10th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 11th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 12th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 13th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 14th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 15th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 16th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 17th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 18th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 19th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 20th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 21st—J. M. McKim, I. R. 22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

9th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 10th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 11th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 12th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 13th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 14th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 15th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 16th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 17th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 18th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 19th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 20th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 21st—J. M. McKim, I. R. 22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

10th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 11th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 12th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 13th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 14th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 15th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 16th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 17th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 18th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 19th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 20th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 21st—J. M. McKim, I. R. 22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

11th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 12th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 13th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 14th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 15th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 16th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 17th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 18th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 19th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 20th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 21st—J. M. McKim, I. R. 22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

12th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 13th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 14th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 15th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 16th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 17th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 18th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 19th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 20th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 21st—J. M. McKim, I. R. 22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

13th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 14th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 15th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 16th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 17th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 18th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 19th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 20th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 21st—J. M. McKim, I. R. 22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

14th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 15th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 16th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 17th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 18th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 19th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 20th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 21st—J. M. McKim, I. R. 22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

15th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 16th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 17th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 18th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 19th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 20th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 21st—J. M. McKim, I. R. 22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

16th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 17th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 18th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 19th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 20th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 21st—J. M. McKim, I. R. 22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

17th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 18th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 19th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 20th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 21st—J. M. McKim, I. R. 22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

18th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 19th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 20th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 21st—J. M. McKim, I. R. 22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

19th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 20th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 21st—J. M. McKim, I. R. 22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

20th—J. M. McKim, I. R. 21st—J. M. McKim, I. R. 22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

21st—J. M. McKim, I. R. 22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

22nd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

23rd—J. M. McKim, I. R. 24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

24th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

25th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

26th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

27th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

28th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

29th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

30th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

31st—J. M. McKim, I. R.

32nd—J. M. McKim, I. R.

33rd—J. M. McKim, I. R.

34th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

35th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

36th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

37th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

38th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

39th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

40th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

41st—J. M. McKim, I. R.

42nd—J. M. McKim, I. R.

43rd—J. M. McKim, I. R.

44th—J. M. McKim, I. R.

45th—J. M. McKim, I. R.











# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1862

NUMBER 176.

## The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

For Representatives to Congress.  
First District,  
**William Windom,**  
of Wisconsin County.  
Second District,  
**Ignatius Donnelly,**  
of Dakota County.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26.

For County Auditor,  
**T. H. METCALF.**  
For Judge of Probate,  
**WILLIAM K. GASTON.**  
For Coroner,  
**E. INGALLS.**

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.  
First District,  
**NATHANIEL MILES.**  
Second District,  
**J. C. ZIMMERMAN.**  
Third District,  
**ALBERT WOLFE.**

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

From the orders issued to Burnside's

command, it is inferred that an important

movement is contemplated.

It is reported that a battle is in progress

at Island No. 10.

General Hooker again rejoices the

army with his presence, and as will be seen

from the Chicago Tribune's special dis-

patch the demand for a forward move-

ment of the army of the Potomac is em-

phatic and almost universal. It is urged

with an earnestness that has never been

equalled. Protraction of our present in-

action will ruin the country.

**CAPTURE OF INDIANS BY**

**LIEUT. COL. MARSHALL.**

By a private letter from Lieut. Col.

Marshall, dated at his camp, ten miles

west of Big Sioux, we learn that he was

then on his return from a successful ex-

pedition in pursuit of the Sioux, to a

point half way between the Big Sioux

and James Rivers, where he had captured

about 150 Indians, including 30 warriors.

This capture was made on Friday morn-

ing, the 17th inst., by Col. Marshall,

without any fighting, with a force of

eight mounted men and a mountain

howitzer. Leaving his infantry behind,

he pressed on after the retreating Indians,

and, by a rapid march, succeeded in bag-

ging the whole body. At the time of

writing, the gallant Colonel was on his

way to General Sibley's camp with his

captives, having sent a courier ahead with

supplies and provisions to meet him on

the way, his own supplies being nearly

exhausted.

**THE QUESTION SETTLED.**

The absorbing question which agitated

the street yesterday was whether Senator

Rice ought to, or would be likely, all

things considered, to accept the Major

Generalship tendered him by the Presi-

dent. It was understood that the Sena-

tor was perplexed with certain modest

and conscientious scruples on the subject,

of which the street was extremely anx-

ious to relieve him. Can he accept? It

would be a great thing. Would he accept?

It would be a great thing. After con-

sidering this problem in all its

complexities and tenses, it was finally settled

on the street, in the course of the after-

noon, that he might, could, should and

ought accept it; and the sun went down

at last on the perplexing question that

he had reluctantly yielded to the entreat-

ies of his friends and definitively accep-

ted the proffered stars. Shortly after

which the shops were closed, the gas lit,

and the startled street relapsed into a

profound metaphysical cogitation on the

final cause of things in general and of

this thing in particular.

—In the list of the names of private

soldiers dismissed from the United States

service for physical disability and other

causes, by Major Spencer, the officer

detached for that purpose in Louisville, we

find the following:

George A. Black, corporal, E. 24 Minnesota,

Nicollet, Minnesota.

James F. Hall, sergeant, K. 24 Minnesota,

Owatonna, Minnesota.

## OUR CONGRESSIONAL NOMINA-

TIONS AND THEIR.

Hon. Wm. Windom has served two

terms in Congress with honor to himself,

to his party, and to the State. His record

of votes and speeches in that body show

that, amidst all the fluctuations of feeling

and opinion which agitated the councils

of the nation during the tempest of revo-

lution, he has maintained a firm and con-

sistent course in the straight line of patri-

otic duty. A cultivated gentleman, an

honest man, a faithful public servant, the

choice of the Republicans of the Second

Congressional District could have fallen

on no one better fitted by his private and

public character to represent our young

State in Congress.

Of his opponent, Judge Chastfield, it is

sufficient to say that he is a Breckenridge

Democrat, who remains faithful to the

principles which carried his party leader

into the gulph of secession, and that his

sympathies are with the South in the present

contest.

As he does not stand the remotest

chance of an election, it is not necessary

to carry the discussion of his principles

further. He should not get a single vote.

Every Douglas Democrat will stultify

himself, and be false to the memory of

that statesman, who shall hesitate to give

his whole influence in favor of Windom.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, though young

in public life, has been long enough in

the political arena to win a deserved

reputation for capacity, and fidelity, and

integrity. His nomination is a sponta-

neous popular recognition of his ability

and merit. His election to the seat now

occupied by Aldrich will replace official

dishonesty by tried integrity—a boon to

gentlemen—and a vulgar bar-room dema-

gogue by a statesman.

Gov. Donnelly's competitor, Buchanan's

ex-Indian Superintendent, belongs to the

rattlesnake school of Indiana cross

roads politicians. He is so much more

than the Democratic nominees of the south-

ern district, that while the attachment

of the latter to the cause of the Southern

Confederacy is grounded upon fixed

principles, the former has, and professes

to have, no principles whatever. He is a

system of political falsehood, the puppet

of the Poles and Pistols of his party,

whose chief devotion is to his "sack."

We do not question the remarkable

ability of a man who, in spite of an educa-

tion so limited that he could not pass a

successful examination in the pictorial

primer or the multiplication table, has

managed in four years' service as Indian

Superintendent, upon a salary of \$2,000 a

year, to amass an independent fortune; but

we do question whether the ability

exhibited in this surprising feat is of the

kind required in a Congressional repre-

sentative of the State of Minnesota.

By loud repudiations of the treasonable

platform upon which he was nominated;

by exuberant professions of a jolly

political atheism, of disregarding prin-

ciple or party and going in for his friends;

by wallowing in a gutter of abject per-

sonal solicitation; by slandering and flat-

tering and button-holing the Poles and

Pistols and Harrys of the bar rooms and

street corners; by prostrate expenditures

of Indian money and worse than Indian

whiskey—he expects to buy and trick

and cajole enough votes from the old

Douglas Democrats, if not to get

elected—he is not foolish enough to enter

## LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

—Surgeon E. B. Walcott, of Wis-

consin, with a force of nurses and hos-

pital supplies, is in Louisville, having

been ordered to Kentucky to contribute

to the comfort of Wisconsin troops who

were wounded in the battle of Chapin

Hills.

—The Land Secretary of Ecuador has

offered to our Government, lands for the

colonization of the negroes. The offer

cannot be accepted unless coming through

the Government of the country.

—Lieut. C. R. Reed is now engaged in

recruiting a company of Mounted Rang-

ers in Wisconsin and Goodhue counties,

to serve one year on the Minnesota fron-

tier, against the Indians.

—The following rebel order, found with

others on the Bull Run battle field, proves

the truth of the reasons lately given by

newspaper correspondents why our loss

in officers is oftentimes so much greater

than that of the enemy:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-

GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, June 3, '62.

Officers of the field are permitted to wear a

fatigue dress, consisting of the regulation frock

coat, without embroidery on the collar, or a gray

jacket with the designation of rank upon the col-

lar. Only caps such as are worn by the privates

of their respective commands may be worn by

officers.

Mounted officers are ordered to dismount in

time of action whenever they do so without

interference with the proper discharge of their

duty.

Officers of all grades are reminded that unne-

cessary exposure in time of battle on the part of

commissioned officers is not only unsoldierlike

but productive of great injury to the army and

infinite peril to the country. They are recom-

mended to follow in this particular, to a reason-

able extent, the excellent example set them by the

event.

By command of the Secretary of War,

S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.

—The rebels, who have for some time

had possession of the salt works in the

Kanawha valley, and helped themselves

to salt enough to last the Southern Con-

federacy for a year, have evacuated West-

ern Virginia and gone into East Tennes-

see. The advance of Gen. Cox's Union

army to attack them, gave celebrity to

their movements.

—Gen. Schafeldt, after driving the rebel

invaders out of Missouri, is now reported

to be following them up in Arkansas.

The veteran divisions of Generals Ste-

phens and Osterhaus, from Helena, are now

in Missouri, to operate against another wing

of the Western rebel army, which threat-

ens to march against St. Louis via Pilot

Knob.

—To whip the rebels is the only way

to make England and France bear civil

regrets in their mouths.—*Louisville Journal.*

—On the second day of the battle of

Corinth, Mrs. Wilson and her daughter,

who reside in a cottage just behind Bat-

tery Richardson, discovered that they were

about in as hot a place as could be found,

died from their dwelling and dropped

down into a thirty foot well, the storm of

lead and iron whizzing harmlessly above

them. But in the midst of the battle, a

horse, which fled frantically over the field,

attempted to leap across the mouth of the

well, but struck the windlass and his

hindquarters, fell into the orifice. The

poor woman expected to be crushed. The

horse struggled furiously with his fore

feet, and the women waited their fate in

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, October 22, 1862.

At a cabinet meeting last Saturday, it

was determined to give the rebels the

gratifying permission to vessels desiring to

trade to Norfolk, to Gen. Dix, whose

aid, Capt. Milford, captain of the post at

Hampton Roads, has practically charge

of the whole business. Some members

of the cabinet, including Welles, are in

favor of opening the port, on the ground

that otherwise unjust discriminations

are liable to be made, and other nations

have a right to complain. There is no doubt

of the fact that a large illicit trade is

going on with the rebels through Norfolk.

The following deaths have occurred in

Western regiments: Wallace, Heaton,

to which six W's.; Corporal Jerome B.

Laferty, co. G, 19th Mich.; Wm. Bick-

erhault, co. F, 6th Wis.

The Harper's Ferry military commis-

sion is still delayed by the absence of

Capt. Fowler, whose testimony is desired.

It does not appear to-morrow the per-

sons implicated by the evidence will im-

mediately proceed to make their argu-

ments. It is not known whether other cases

are to come before the commission.

No evidence so far as can be learned

has been received concerning the reported

renewing of the rebels at Hancock.

A general drill of Gen. Sigel's corps,

to which six W's., were recently

added, showed excellence in all that

makes soldiers. The President was at

the review.

Gen. Sigel and Sickles have written

letters in favor of Gen. Wadsworth as

Governor of New York.

Gen. Fitz John Porter, when Assistant

Adjutant General to Gen. Patterson, be-

fore Bull Run, telegraphed that his army

could not march for want of











